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CHAPTER I

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION

PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION

1982 appropriations to date	[1] $74,106,000
1982 transfer request	[2] 8,742,000
House allowance	[2] 8,742,000
Committee recommendation	[2] 8,742,000

[1] Excludes $36,575,000 to be derived from the Employment Security Administration account in the unemployment trust fund.

[2] Derived by transfer.

The Committee recommends an appropriations transfer of $8,742,000, the same as the budget request and House allowance, for the Employment and Training Administration. These funds will provide the resources necessary to manage and direct employment, training and income maintenance activities and to avoid extensive furloughs of up to 6 weeks. Without funds actually in hand, prudent management would dictate that the Employment and Training Administration begin furloughs no later than mid-June 1982. A furlough of the entire Employment and Training Administration staff, approximately 2,600 people, would average almost 2 days per week for the remainder of the fiscal year. This amounts to approximately 27 days per person and a salary reduction of over 30 percent for that period of time.

Without these funds being provided on an urgent basis, the extensive furloughs envisioned would have serious effects on all activities of the agency, including State and local grantee operations. Even furloughing at this relatively early date would interrupt program operations, delay the issuance of allocations and payments, create backlogs which would cause greater workloads for fiscal year 1983, develop fewer job and training opportunities for veterans by the Veterans Employment Service, and limit services provided by the Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training.

Of the total amount recommended, $1,000,000 is for the Veterans Employment Service and $1,130,000 is for the Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training, the full amount of the budget requests for these activities.

EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ASSISTANCE

1982 appropriations to date	$3,023,201,000
1982 transfer request	−19,781,000
House allowance	−18,624,000
Committee recommendation	−18,624,000

The Committee agrees with the House in recommending bill language in three Department of Labor salaries and expenses accounts authorizing the transfer of funds from employment and training assistance totaling $18,624,000. This is $1,157,000 less than the $19,781,000 proposed transfer, reflecting the Committee's decision to defer consideration of the Labor-Management Services Administration request, which does not require urgent action. The recommended transfer is needed to avoid unintended staff furloughs under the continuing resolution (Public Law 97–92). The transfer will not affect employment and training operations since it will come from CETA 1982 title II B, C funding and will be offset by unplanned, unobligated balances from the public service jobs title II–D program, which has been terminated. There will be no reduction in enrollees under CETA programs below levels currently provided under the continuing resolution.

The Committee directs that the Secretary make available sufficient funds for continuation of the Job Corps solar installer training program, administered on the national level and contracted to the private sector as represented by a national association exclusively devoted to solar energy equipment manufacturers and installers. A 5-month temporary extension of this program is estimated to cost $157,000, by which time the Department should be able to complete the process of putting contracts in the field of solar energy equipment installation out for competitive bidding.

COMMUNITY SERVICE EMPLOYMENT FOR OLDER AMERICANS

1982 appropriations to date	$66,528,000
1982 supplemental request	
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	210,572,000

The Committee recommends an additional $210,572,000 for the Community Service Employment for Older Americans program authorized by title V of the Older Americans Act, as amended. These funds, in addition to the $66,528,000 authorized by the continuing resolution (Public Law 97–92) for fiscal 1982, will provide a total of $277,100,000, the same as the fiscal 1981 appropriation and the original fiscal 1982 budget request, and will support 54,200 part-time jobs from July 1, 1982 through June 30, 1983, the same level as is currently funded. These funds, therefore, restore the forward funding aspect of the program as mandated by section 508(b) of the Older Americans Act Amendments of 1981 which had not been enacted at the time of passage of the continuing resolution.

In the Older Americans Act Amendments of 1981, the Secretary of Labor is required to use from 1 to 3 percent of any funds in excess of the 1978 level to demonstrate methods of training and placement of older persons in private sector employment. It is recommended that the Secretary of Labor give first priority in the private sector demonstrations to existing title V contractors and State agencies.

The Community Service Employment for Older Americans program provides part-time jobs for unemployed low-income persons aged 55 and over. Many of the services provided directly assist other elderly persons, such as work in senior centers and nutrition sites serving older Americans. Once again, the Committee reaffirms its strong support for this effective program, which gives older workers the opportunity to serve with dignity, providing vitally needed community services.

EMPLOYMENT STANDARDS ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1982 appropriations to date	$148,970,000
1982 transfer request	[1] 4,259,000
House allowance	[1] 4,259,000
Committee recommendation	[1] 4,259,000

[1] Derived by transfer.

The Committee recommends an appropriations transfer of $4,259,000 for the Employment Standards Administration, the same as the budget request and House allowance. These funds will provide the resources necessary to avoid a furlough of up to 3 weeks in the Wage and Hour Division, the Office of Workers' Compensation Programs, and in executive direction.

Within the total amount requested, the Committee recommends $2,389,000 for the improving and protecting wages activity. Through this program, the Employment Standards Administration administers and enforces the Fair Labor Standards Act, the Davis-Bacon Act, the Service Contract Act, and other worker protection legislation. The additional funds will allow the Wage and Hour Division to conduct 7,000 investigations, including 4,500 investigations of complaints received primarily from low wage workers. The additional investigations conducted will allow Wage-Hour to maintain its complaint inventory at current levels and avoid a backlog that would significantly increase the time elapsed before a complaint is investigated.

The Committee is distressed to learn that the Labor Department, without Committee approval, has initiated a special targeted enforcement program in the field of illegal alien employment. The Committee defers judgment on the advisability of such a program until a careful review can be completed prior to action on appropriations for fiscal 1983. In the future, the Labor Department is admonished to consult with the Committee prior to establishing any new programs while operating under terms of a continuing resolution, unless the programs have received Committee approval.

The Committee recommendation includes $1,423,000 for the Office of Workers' Compensation Programs, which administers the Federal Employees' Compensation Act, the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Act, and the Federal Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977 (Black Lung). The additional funds will enable the Federal employees compensation program to close 34,000 additional cases, conduct 17,000 periodic roll reviews, and make 25,000 medical and compensation payments. The Longshoremen's program will be able to perform 47,000 additional medical reviews of benefit claims, close 5,300 lost-time cases, and hold 1,000 informal conferences. The supplemental appropriation will allow the workers compensation program to maintain the improvements in claims processing that were achieved in fiscal year 1981, and prevent any deterioration in the level of service provided.

Also included in the Committee recommendation of $4,259,000 is $447,000 for executive direction and support services, the program responsible for policy development and direction, administrative services, and other centralized management functions essential to the operation of the line programs. The additional funds will allow the Employment Standards Administration to maintain adequate personnel, budget, accounting, and evaluation functions, and to continue its effort to identify and prevent internal waste and fraud.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1982 appropriations to date	$103,946,000
1982 transfer request	[1] 5,623,000
House allowance	[1] 5,623,000
Committee recommendation	[1] 5,623,000

[1] Derived by transfer.

The Committee recommends an appropriations transfer of $5,623,000, the same as the budget request and House allowance, for the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The Bureau produces statistical surveys in the areas of people in the labor force; prices and cost of living; wages and industrial relations; productivity and technology; and economic growth.

The Committee recommendation includes funds for personnel costs and contractual services related to data collection activities for the Census Bureau. The supplemental provides funds to avoid unacceptable delays in data collection and publication of such basic indicators as the Consumer Price Index, producer price index, and employment and unemployment data.

Denial of the supplemental would result in the suspension of existing data collection and processing contracts integral to the Bureau's labor force and prices programs. If the suspension of the contracts were not to result in sufficient savings, the Bureau would have to furlough all employees for up to 3 weeks to achieve the additional reductions. These actions would seriously imperil the Bureau's capacity to accurately prepare and publish on a timely basis those economic benchmarks that are essential to the formulation and operation of the Nation's economic policy.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

HEALTH SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

HEALTH SERVICES

1982 appropriations to date	$1,137,048,000
1982 transfer request	
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	653,580,000

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The Committee recommends an additional $63,580,000 for the following activities: $35,600,000 for the Community Health Centers program, $24,480,000 for the Maternal and Child Health Block Grant, and $3,500,000 for certain University Affiliated Facility programs previously funded under Title V of the Social Security Act. In addition, the Committee recommends language affecting the Primary Care Research and Development program, which is discussed in the General Provisions section of this report.

Community Health Centers

For the Community Health Centers program, the Committee recommends an additional $35,600,000 to increase the annualized appropriations level to $284,000,000. This is the amount originally recommended by the Committee in the regular fiscal year 1982 Labor-HHS-Education appropriations bill, which has not yet been enacted into law. The House did not consider supplemental funding for this program, for which there was no budget request.

The Committee directs the Department of Health and Human Services to allocate the $35,600,000 supplemental appropriation in the following manner: $25,600,000 shall be used to prevent funding reductions to community health centers or to restore funds to community health centers which are efficient and which are located in medically underserved areas. These funds may be used to restore essential primary medical services, and to restore essential supplemental services. The remaining $10,000,000 shall be used for preventive health services. While the Committee expects that the majority of this $10,000,000 will be used to continue preventive health services at existing health centers, a portion may be used to increase the availability of these or other services in clinics in the highest priority medically underserved areas.

The purpose of the Community Health Centers program is to deliver primary health care services to medically underserved persons. The Committee has singled out the Community Health Centers program as one of the few programs meriting relief from cutbacks under the continuing resolution, in view of the high priority it places on these valuable services. A modest increase in support for Community Health Centers will strengthen the Centers' capability to provide comprehensive health services to people in areas where there are serious shortages of such services.

Maternal and Child Health Block Grant

The Committee recommends an increase of $24,480,000 for the Maternal and Child Health Block Grant over the 1982 Continuing Resolution level. At the funding level of $372,000,000, the total amount available for distribution to the States under the Block Grant would be increased by $20,808,000 to $316,200,000. The total amount available under the 15 percent set-aside for funding special projects would be increased by $3,672,000 to $55,800,000. The increase in the 15 percent set-aside funds would be used for projects in the areas of research, technology transfer, demonstration, professional training, and prevention and for university affiliated facilities.

The Committee recognizes that the enactment of the Maternal and Child Health Block Grant, with a fiscal year 1982 appropriation level of $347,500,000, has reduced funds available for the MCH program by $108,700,000 from the fiscal 1982 level. The University Affiliated Facilities program (UAFs) has been particularly hard hit by these funding reductions, Funds available for UAFs under the block grant will decline from $18,700,000 in fiscal 1981 to $10,500,000 in fiscal 1982, a 43-percent reduction. To accommodate lower funding levels, Federal support for 6 UAFs would have to be terminated on June 30, 1982.

University Affiliated Facilities (UAFs), funded through the Maternal and Child Health Block Grant, bring technical knowledge on prevention and treatment of developmental disabilities to the States, so that research findings can be put to practical use to prevent disabilities, cut care costs, and help handicapped individuals and their families. UAFs also provide highly technical services, not available elsewhere, to 67,000 handicapped individuals nationwide.

While it is the Committee's intention that Federal expenditures be reduced, and State responsibility expanded, the Committee also wishes the transition to be accomplished in a manner which does not imperil vital programs and deny services to severely handicapped children.

This amendment will provide $3,500,000 for 12 months of transitional funding support for those UAFs for which termination of funding has been announced during fiscal 1982. Without this amendment, six UAFs will be defunded with so little notice that it will be impossible to explore, much less arrange, alternative funding sources. Without relief, these programs will be permanently lost, and services to an estimated 12,000 severely handicapped children will be curtailed. This amendment would allow these programs sufficient time to work on a transition plan for continuing operation with greater State, local and private funding.

HEALTH RESOURCES ADMINISTRATION

HEALTH RESOURCES

1982 appropriations to date	$283,166,000
1982 supplemental request	
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	1,000,000

The Committee recommends a $1,000,000 increase for the nursing research grant program in fiscal year 1982, bringing the total to $3,400,000. The Committee feels that the current $2,400,000 level of support for nursing research grants may be inadequate to address critical nursing questions which this Nation faces today and in the future.

The nursing research grant program addresses high-quality research projects in the areas of nursing practice, education, and delivery of services. These projects study the viability of alternate health care services, strengthening the health promotion and disease prevention activities and the incorporation of research findings into nursing practice.

The principal areas the Committee feels the $1,000,000 increase should address are: Health promotion and maintenance strategies for the elderly; more innovative approaches for retaining trained nurses in the workforce; and the problems that are specific to the nursing care of patients on medical machinery.

The Department is encouraged to give priority to minority investigators, especially native Americans, including native American Pacific islanders and Hispanics.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR HUMAN DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

WORK INCENTIVES

1982 appropriations to date	$245,760,000
1982 supplemental request	
House allowance	76,842,000
Committee recommendation	

The Committee recommends no supplemental funding for the work incentives program (WIN), for which the House allowed $76,842,000. There is no budget request to increase funding over the continuing resolution level of $245,760,000. The work incentive program provides employment, training, and supportive services to assist welfare recipients in obtaining permanent, unsubsidized jobs.

The President's budget for fiscal 1983 proposes consolidation of WIN into the Human Services block grant. Until this legislative issue is settled, the Committee recommends keeping funding at the level provided in Public Law 97–92.

The recommended House supplemental would pay the salaries for an estimated 2,200 additional State staff. Congress recently passed an urgent supplemental of $210,000,000 for State Employment Service staff, providing a total of 24,800 positions, which should be sufficient to provide services to welfare clients. In addition, the continuing resolution includes $3 billion for CETA programs, which provide employment and training services for those most in need, such as welfare clients.

The claimed savings in welfare payments from WIN may be overstated. For example, a recent study by the General Accounting Office reveals that for those who entered employment in 1980, no statistically significant relationship was found between participating in WIN training programs and achieving economic self-sufficiency. According to GAO, a large percentage of WIN participants who find jobs do so on their own with virtually no assistance from the program, so that it would be erroneous to claim credit for savings which might have occurred anyway. The GAO study further reveals that savings estimates are also overstated because participants who are placed in jobs frequently lose those jobs within 6 months and end up back on welfare. It is difficult to determine, therefore, whether or not the WIN program is really cost effective.

DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

The Committee agrees with the House in recommending the transfer of $13,941,000 within the Office of Inspector General, Department of Health and Human Services, from funds currently available for payments to States for medicaid fraud units. The continuing resolution now in effect provides $73,698,000 for both of these activities, which are appropriated separately within the Inspector General account.

The proposed transfer would prevent a massive furlough of staff within the Office of the Inspector General and would avoid disrupting the Department's efforts to control fraud, waste, and abuse in its programs. State medicaid fraud units will be fully funded at this level.

Since State expenditures for medicaid fraud units, which are matched with Federal funds, are below the level anticipated last fall, this redistribution may be accomplished by transfer.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

REFUGEE AND ENTRANT ASSISTANCE

1982 appropriations to date	$650,547,000
1982 request	
House allowance	23,340,000
Committee action	

The Committee has deleted $23,340,000 added by the House for refugee and entrant assistance. These funds were not requested by the administration and are not urgently needed.

The House added this money to reimburse States for cash and medical assistance associated with the cost of refugee or Cuban-Haitian entrant resettlement in States which have had trouble implementing recently promulgated refugee regulations.

Earlier this year, the Department of Health and Human Services issued new regulations governing reimbursement to States for cash and medical assistance associated with the cost of refugee or entrant resettlement. These revised regulations reduce from 36 to 18 months the time period for which the Federal Government would reimburse States for 100 percent of AFDC-level cash and medical assistance, unless a refugee or entrant is categorically eligible for these benefits. After 18 months, the Federal Government would still reimburse States which have their own general assistance program for the full cost of refugees or entrants who go on the GA program.

These new regulations were supposed to go into effect as of April 1, 1982. Some 21 States were not able to implement these regulations on time. Of these, four States were prevented from implementing these new regulations on time due to court orders or State statutes forbidding a change in benefits on such relatively short notice. The other 17 States have a less clear rationale for their failure to implement these changes.

The Committee directs the Department to review its funding requirements for all valid refugee and entrant resettlement claims, and to report back to the Committee by June 1, 1982, whether additional funding is needed for this purpose.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

STUDENT LOAN INSURANCE

GUARANTEED STUDENT LOANS

1982 appropriations to date	$1,773,846,000
1982 supplemental request	978,166,000
House allowance	1,300,000,000
Committee recommendation	1,300,000,000

The Committee recommends a supplemental appropriation of $1,300,000,000 for the guaranteed student loan program, the same as the House allowance, but $321,834,000 more than the administration's request. The administration's request was predicated on enactment, by April 1, 1982, of various legislative changes in the GSL program. These changes have not been enacted.

Under the terms of the continuing resolution, guaranteed student loans are funded at $1,773,846,000, the amount provided in the fiscal 1982 House-passed Labor-HHS-Education appropriations bill. This amount is substantially below the level required for the GSL program and may be contrasted to the comparable Senate bill which appropriated $2,603,000,000 for the program. Because the House level prevailed, a supplemental of the magnitude of $1,300,000,000 is necessary at this time. Indeed, the funds must be provided on an urgent basis to prevent the program from running out of money and the Federal Government incurring millions of dollars in penalties for delayed payment of interest costs to banks.

The Committee would like to stress that a comprehensive revision of the guaranteed student loan program is imperative. This action must be undertaken by the appropriate authorizing committees in the House and Senate. Otherwise, the funding requirements for the GSL program and other entitlements will continue to rise, and this will leave fewer funds available for important discretionary programs.

The Committee notes with deep concern that the guaranteed student loan program is probably the fastest growing entitlement program in the Government. As recently as fiscal 1978, the GSL program received $478,000,000; in fiscal 1981, it received $2,535,470,000, a more than five-fold increase. This year, with this supplemental, the program's cost will exceed $3,000,000,000.

The Committee believes that one of the most important matters the Congress will face in this legislative session is the effort to restrain the escalating costs of entitlement programs. The Committee hopes that the authorizing committees will take action soon on this crucial issue.

DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1982 appropriations to date	$212,524,000
1982 supplemental request	6,550,000
House allowance	4,650,000
Committee recommendation	6,550,000

For departmental management, the Committee has included $6,550,000, the same amount as the administration request, and $1,900,000 more than the House allowance of $4,650,000. This amount is to cover two key functions of the Pell grant program.

Of the total provided, $4,650,000 is for increased costs of Pell grant processing. The Department of Education's original request for processing costs underestimated the actual cost for data processing of Pell grant applications. Without this supplemental, the Department would be unable to proceed with processing of applications. The Committee therefore approves this supplemental, but directs the Department to review its budget estimating procedures for the Pell grant program, in order that a similar underestimate not occur in the future.

The Committee further approves a supplemental of $1,900,000 with which the Department intends to initiate an extensive income verification program to reduce error rates in the Pell grant program. This new initiative would require the parents of Pell grant applicants, or the students themselves, to submit IRS 1040 forms to verify income information on Pell grant applications.

The Department has information indicating that erroneous awards of up to $100,000,000 have resulted from misreporting of income data on student applications. The Department would use the $1,900,000 to validate 100 percent of Pell grant applications.

The Committee supports the effort to reduce these error rates. It approves this supplemental on condition that the Department and participating colleges and universities take prompt steps to preserve the confidentiality of the 1040 forms once they are collected. The Department therefore shall refrain from using any of this supplemental until it has published in final form regulations which precisely instruct participating schools as to the steps they must take to preserve the confidentiality of the tax returns that come into their possession.

SPECIAL INSTITUTIONS

HOWARD UNIVERSITY

1982 appropriations to date	$139,392,000
1982 supplemental request	5,808,000
House allowance	5,808,000
Committee recommendation	....

The Committee does not approve, at this time, a $5,808,000 increase in the fiscal year 1982 budget for Howard University. This increase, requested by the administration and approved by the House, would provide faculty and nonfaculty salary increases, make improvements to meet accreditation deficiencies, maintain services at the Howard University Hospital and support construction projects. This amount would restore the 4-percent reduction made on the fiscal year 1982 continuing resolution.

The Committee is sympathetic to the funding needs of Howard University and the other three special institutions including Gallaudet, the National Technical Institute for the Deaf, and the American Printinghouse for the Blind. The Committee is cognizant of the difficulties placed on these and other education programs which have had to sustain a 4-percent reduction in their fiscal year 1982 allocations. Nonetheless, the Committee has agreed to defer consideration of the supplemental appropriations request for Howard University until later in the year and confine the matters in the urgent supplemental bill to those of a truly urgent nature.

RELATED AGENCIES

ACTION

OPERATING EXPENSES, DOMESTIC PROGRAMS

1982 appropriations to date	$128,239,000
1982 supplemental request	
House allowance	2,000,000
Committee recommendation	2,000,000

The Committee agrees with the House that $2,000,000 should be provided for salaries and expenses of the ACTION agency. The Committee believes this is necessary to avoid furloughs of ACTION staff which could cause disruptions of the older American volunteer programs administered by the ACTION agency.

The Committee agrees with the House that the provision of a supplemental appropriation also is preferable to the agency's initial proposal to resolve this situation by reprograming funds from the VISTA program to salaries and expenses.

The supplemental would bring the total for the Federal administrative cost component of the ACTION agency to $26,636,000 for fiscal 1982.

CORPORATION FOR PUBLIC BROADCASTING

PUBLIC BROADCASTING FUND

1982 appropriations to date	$105,600,000
1982 supplemental request	
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	24,400,000

The Committee recommends a supplemental appropriation of $24,400,000 for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting for fiscal year 1984, bringing the Corporation's total appropriation for fiscal year 1984 to $130,000,000.

The Corporation for Public Broadcasting is the primary vehicle for providing Federal financial assistance to the 234 radio and 176 television stations that compose the noncommercial broadcasting system.

The Committee is pleased with the Corporation's recent action with regard to the establishment of its program fund priorities and procedures and is hopeful that, with these goals, the Corporation will begin to serve unmet national needs. The Committee directs the Corporation to develop a long-range plan to assure the survival of public broadcasting as a source of quality national programing. The plan must provide for ways in which local stations can continue to take advantage of high-quality national programs obtained from diverse sources as a means for local service to individual communities. Particularly, the Corporation has strayed from its original mandate to provide quality educational and cultural television and radio programs, especially for pre-school children—programs that stir the imagination and promote the early development of analytical skills.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION FOR THE STUDY OF ETHICAL PROBLEMS IN MEDICINE

1982 appropriations to date	$1,440,000
1982 supplemental request	309,000
House allowance	....
Committee recommendation	309,000

The Committee recommends an additional $309,000 for the President's Commission for the Study of Ethical Problems in Medicine.

The President's Commission was established by Public Law 95–622 to study issues such as informed consent, definitions of death, rights of the unborn, protection of human subjects of research, and the privacy of patient records. The Commission will make a final report of its findings to the President and the Congress upon completion of its study by December 1982.

The appropriation provided for fiscal year 1981 for the Commission was $1,500,000. The budget request for the Commission for fiscal 1982 was $2,200,000, to cover a 15-month period, through their statutory termination in December. While the Committee recommendation for funding for fiscal 1982 was $2,000,000, the House recommendation was $1,500,000. The continuing resolution formula reduced the Commission's allocation to $1,440,000. As a result, the Commission has been hard pressed to make arrangements for their seven remaining reports, and believes the quality of these reports to be severely compromised. In addition, sufficient funds may not be available in the printing budget for publication of reports. This action would permit needed studies to be undertaken or continued in a timely manner for use in preparation of mandated reports.

The additional funds provided by this supplemental appropriation would enable the Commission to complete its study and terminate operations by December 31, 1982, as required by Public Law 95–622.

CHAPTER II

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT—INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

HOUSING PROGRAMS

ANNUAL CONTRIBUTIONS FOR ASSISTED HOUSING

1982 appropriations to date	$17,373,528,040
1982 rescission request[1]	−5,999,789,165
House allowance	−100,000,000
Committee recommendation	−5,985,124,165

[1] As amended on Apr. 23, 1982 (R82-21A).

On February 5, the administration transmitted a rescission message of $9,399,789,165 in budget authority (BA) and $334,703,321 in contract authority (CA) for the assisted housing programs in the Department of Housing and Urban Development (H. Doc. 97–140). The House, in passing H.R. 5922, essentially rejected the request and rescinded only $100,000,000. In addition, they made a series of changes in the fiscal year 1982 HUD–Independent Agencies Appropriations Act (Public Law 97–101). The net result of these changes are to continue most of the housing activity at the prerescission level while providing additional time and financing for units in the pipeline. These changes are adequately explained in House Document 97–469. On April 23, after the House Appropriations Committee had acted, the administration amended this rescission and reduced the amount to $5,999,789,165 in BA and $178,003,321 in CA.

The Senate Committee's proposal is designed to provide the greatest number of housing units at the lowest possible cost and, at the same time, fulfill the commitments to those projects that are in the pipeline. For this reason, the Committee, as requested in the rescission message, eliminated funding for public housing new construction; section 8 new construction; and section 8 existing housing (except where there were existing commitments).

The Committee recommends a rescission of $5,985,124,165 in BA and $255,071,321 in CA. After this rescission, the program level for HUD's fiscal year 1982 housing activities will be $17,111,039,000 in BA and $891,955,000 in CA. The Committee proposal restores fiscal year 1982 funding for: 3,840 units of Indian housing; 4,000 public housing substantial rehabilitation units; and 8,189 moderate rehabilitation units. In addition, the Committee has also provided funding for some fiscal year 1983 priorities from the funds that were proposed for rescission. In particular, the Committee would forward fund: 3,000 Indian housing units;

6,000 elderly and handicapped units; and $500,000,000 in public housing modernization funds. Additionally, the Committee proposed a fiscal year 1982 supplemental of $254,400,000 for public housing operating subsidies to be distributed according to the performance funding system.

The Committee also recommends, as per the amended rescission request, the use of an additional $2,300,000,000 for financial adjustment (FA), for a total of $3,700,000,000. These funds are provided in order to offset higher financing costs incurred by developers and thus increase the chances that 30,000 units, in the pipeline but not now covered by FA, would be covered. This would provide FA to 70,000 units based on the interest rate maximum of 14 percent. Furthermore, the Committee is in agreement with the administration's proposal to tie FA rates to tax exempt bonds.

The Committee also agreeds with the amended rescission request to provide an additional $1,100,000,000 of budget authority for amendments for a total of $2,650,000,000. These funds would be used for amendments for cost increases. The Committee has included bill language that would require HUD to allocate these amendment funds in accordance to the actual cost increases experienced rather than the 7¾ percent amendment limitation assumed in the administration's proposal.

As a result of the above actions, the Committee recommends an additional $3,907,120,000 in BA to the administration's requests. A further add-back of $2,483,845,000 is included as the result of a change in the estimate of the recaptured funds. Under the Committee's recommendations, a smaller amount of recaptures will be realized in public housing, section 8 new and substantial rehabilitation, and section 8 FA units. Partially offsetting these additions is $6,376,300,000 in items requested by the administration but not recommended by the Committee. These reductions are as follows: $1,400,000,000 for funds that would otherwise be transferred to the Federal Financing Bank for long-term financing; $4,956,300,000 as the result of reducing the unused BA associated with the reduction in funds reserved for the conversion of rent supplement units in fiscal year 1983 and fiscal year 1984 and elimination of use for 5-year opt-outs; and $20,000,000 as a result of reducing the amount available for public housing amendments to the level contained in Public Law 97–101.

As a result of the additions, the net number of units assisted in fiscal year 1982 goes from a minus 22,083 in the administration's proposal to a plus 12,810 in the Senate version. In fiscal year 1983, an additional 14,093 units would be added to the funded pipeline as a result of the forward funding provisions in the Senate bill, for a total of 26,903 net additional units provided for in fiscal year 1982. This does not include the estimated additional 30,000 units which would be assisted under FA provided by the Senate.

Within the $500,000,000 provided for public housing modernization, the Committee has included language to authorize the use of $89,321,727 under section 14 of the U.S. Housing Act of 1937 to rehabilitate PHA-owned buildings which are now vacant. The use of this authority will enable PHA's to reclaim and make available for occupancy 5,073 units which would otherwise be withheld from the housing inventory and eventually demolished. The Committee believes that if Congress is to appropriate funds to pay the debt service on the notes or bonds secured by the projects, the Department should take every step necessary to bring these units back into occupancy. The Committee has been advised of the following list of vacant buildings:

Region	Location	Project name	Number of totally vacant buildings	Number of units
I	Providence, R.I.	Roger Williams	12	574
	Boston, Mass.	Columbia Point	1	631
		Mission Hill	1	86
		(Others)	21	1,150
II	Newark, N.J.	Columbus Homes	2	400
		Scudder Homes	2	850
	Virgin Islands	....	[1] 15	316
III	Philadelphia, Pa.	Schuylkill Falls	2	448
	Washington, D.C.	Deanwood	1	56
IV	Mims, Fla.	....	3	22
VI	Fort Smith, Ark.	....	1	150
	Oklahoma City	Hamilton Courts	1	390
	Total		62	5,073

[1] Estimated.

The Committee directs the Department to make this authority available to these PHA's to provide the PHA the opportunity to rehabilitate these projects. Should a PHA choose not to rehabilitate these projects, then the authority could be used for similar PHA-owned projects located elsewhere, but not for other modernization or development purposes.

The Committee is recommending these funds to encourage the restoration of the aforementioned or similar projects and expects the Department to permit participating PHA's to utilize any additional funds available to the PHA to accomplish sound and lasting rehabilitation.

The following set of tables contains a comparison of the fiscal year 1982 enacted level, the administration's proposal, and the House and Senate recommendations.

FISCAL YEAR 1982—ANNUAL CONTRIBUTIONS FOR ASSISTED HOUSING

	Units			
	Public Law 97-101	Pending request	House	Senate
Use of authority—Public housing:				
Recaptures	NA	NA	NA	NA
New	$16,000	$150	$16,000	$150
Rehabilitation	4,000		4,000	4,000
Indians	4,000	160	4,000	4,000
Amendments	NA	NA	NA	NA
Lease adjustments	NA	NA	NA	NA
Modernization	NA	NA	NA	NA
Subtotal, public housing	24,000	310	24,000	8,150
Use of authority—Section 8:				
Recaptures	NA	NA	NA	NA
New construction:				
Section 202	15,200	14,929	14,929	14,929
HFDA	13,000	5,009	5,009	5,009
FmHA	4,000			
Other:				
Insured	3,290			
Noninsured	366			
Subtotal, new	35,856	19,938	19,938	19,938
Substantial rehabilitation:				
Section 202	2,000	2,004	2,004	2,004
HFDA	4,000	560	560	560
Other:				
Insured	1,871			
Noninsured	208			
Subtotal, substantial rehabilitation	8,079	2,564	2,564	2,564
Moderate rehabilitation:				
Moderate rehabilitation	8,909	720	8,909	8,909
Property disposition	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
PHA fees	NA	NA	NA	NA
Subtotal, moderate rehabilitation	18,909	10,720	18,909	18,909
Existing:				
Regular	30,387	2,385	30,387	2,385
Conversions:				
Section 23	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Rent supplement/RAP	20,000	173,000	60,000	60,000
Loan management	NA	5,000	5,000	5,000

See footnotes at end of table.

FISCAL YEAR 1982—ANNUAL CONTRIBUTIONS FOR ASSISTED HOUSING—Continued

	Units			
	Public Law 97-101	Pending request	House	Senate
Existing—Continued				
5 year opt-outs	NA	$1,000	$1,000	
PHA fees	NA	NA	NA	NA
Subtotal, existing	$55,387	186,385	101,387	$72,385
Total, section 8	118,231	219,607	142,798	113,796
Total, all programs[1]	142,231	219,917	166,798	121,946

[1] The following table summarizes the net change in number of units assisted under the four programs included above:

	Units			
	Public Law 97-101	Current budget	House	Senate
Program level	142,231	219,917	166,798	121,946
Less:				
Deobligations	NA	-64,000	-44,136	-44,136
Net program level	142,231	155,917	122,662	77,810
Less:				
Conversions	-25,000	-178,000	-65,000	-65,000
Net change in number of units assisted	117,231	-22,083	57,662	12,810

NOTE: In addition the Senate proposal would defer authority into 1983 to add additional units and would provide for the modernization of vacant uninhabitable public housing units as follows:

	1983
Section 202	6,000
Indians	3,000
Modernization	(5,073)
Total	9,000

CONTRACT AUTHORITY

[Dollars in thousands]

	Public Law 97-101	Pending request	House	Senate
Authority available:				
Recaptures	[1] NA	$288,515	$199,000	$199,000
Deferred authority	$15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
Carryover balance (other than deferred authority)	NA	89,151	89,151	89,151
Permanent authority	[2] 30,300	[3] 30,257	[3] 30,257	[3] 30,257
New authority	897,178	897,178	897,178	897,178
Subtotal, available	942,478	1,320,101	1,230,586	1,230,586

See footnotes at end of table.

CONTRACT AUTHORITY—Continued

[Dollars in thousands]

	Public Law 97-101	Pending request	House	Senate
Authority available—Continued				
Less:				
Proposed deferrals	NA	NA	-$158,049	-$83,560
Transfers:				
FFB payments	NA	NA	NA	NA
Public housing operating subsidy	NA	NA	NA	NA
Proposed rescission	NA	-$178,003	-4,350	-255,071
Total, available	$942,478	1,142,098	1,068,187	891,955
Use of authority—Public housing:				
Recaptures	[4] NA	NA	[4] NA	NA
New	78,480	750	78,480	750
Rehabililtation	19,620		19,620	19,620
Indians	25,112	960	25,112	25,112
Amendments	15,000	16,000	15,000	15,000
Lease adjustments	24,800	24,800	24,800	24,800
Modernization	90,000	90,000	90,000	90,000
Subtotal, public housing	253,012	132,510	253,012	175,282
Use of authority—Section 8:				
Recaptures	[4] NA	NA	NA	NA
New construction:				
Section 202	91,291	92,560	92,560	92,560
HFDA	79,950	31,557	31,557	31,557
FmHA	20,400			
Other:				
Insured	23,115			
Noninsured	2,246			
Subtotal, new	217,002	124,117	124,117	124,117
Substantial rehabilitation:				
Section 202	12,644	12,425	12,425	12,425
HFDA	25,984	3,528	3,528	3,528
Other:				
Insured	14,987			
Noninsured	1,427			
Subtotal, substantial rehabilitation	55,042	15,953	15,953	15,953

See footnotes at end of table.

CONTRACT AUTHORITY—Continued

[Dollars in thousands]

	Public Law 97-101	Pending request	House	Senate
Moderate rehabilitation:				
Moderate rehabilitation	$40,803	$3,298	$40,803	$40,803
Property disposition	45,800	45,800	45,800	45,800
PHA fees	9,455	[5] (10,637)	9,454	[5] (10,637)
Subtotal, modern rehabilitation	96,058	49,098	96,058	86,603
Existing:				
Regular	109,391	8,586	109,391	8,586
Conversions:				
Section 23	12,555	12,555	12,555	12,555
Rent supplement/RAP	50,220	477,480	150,660	150,660
Loan management	NA	13,500	13,500	13,500
5 year opt-outs	NA	3,600	3,600	
PHA fees	32,686	[5] (35,658)	44,326	[5] (35,658)
Subtotal, existing	204,852	515,721	334,032	185,301
Amendments:				
New/ rehabilitation	36,000	285,000	223,429	285,000
Existing	6,586	4,700	6,586	4,700
Rent supplement	47,484			
Loan management	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
Subtotal, amendments	105,070	304,700	245,015	304,700
Total, section 8	678,024	1,009,589	815,175	716,674
Total, all programs [1]	931,036	[6] 1,142,098	1,068,187	[6] 891,955

[1] No estimate for recaptured contract authority was made in the 1982 budget.

[2] Estimated.

[3] Actual.

[4] No estimate of the use of recaptured contract authority was made in the 1982 budget.

[5] PHA fees included in ab[illegible] figures.

[6] Does not add due to rounding.

BUDGET AUTHORITY

[Dollars in thousands]

	Public Law 97-101	Pending request	House	Senate
Authority available:				
Recaptures	[1] $5,000,000	$7,483,845	$5,000,000	$5,000,000
Deferred authority	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000
Carryover balance (other than deferred authority)	NA	2,472,058	2,472,058	2,472,058
Permanent authority	[2] 30,300	[3] 30,257	[3] 30,257	[3] 30,257
New authority	17,373,528	17,373,528	17,373,528	17,373,528
Subtotal, available	22,703,828	27,659,688	25,175,843	25,175,843
Less:				
Proposed deferrals	NA	NA	-3,783,253	-1,825,280
Transfers:				
FFB payments	NA	-1,400,000	-1,400,000	
Public housing operating subsidy	NA	NA	NA	-254,400
Proposed rescission	NA	-5,999,789	-100,000	-5,985,124
Total, available	22,703,828	20,259,899	19,892,590	17,111,039
Use of authority—Public housing:				
Recaptures	[4] 1,000,000	NA	NA	NA
New	2,354,400	22,500	2,354,400	22,500
Rehabililtation	588,600		588,600	588,600
Indians	703,136	26,880	703,136	703,136
Amendments	480,000	500,000	480,000	480,000
Lease adjustments	24,800	24,800	24,800	24,800
Modernization	1,800,000	1,800,000	1,800,000	1,800,000
Subtotal, public housing	6,950,936	2,374,180	5,950,936	3,619,036
Use of authority—Section 8:				
Recaptures	[4] 4,000,000	NA	NA	NA
New construction:				
Section 202	1,825,824	1,851,196	1,851,196	1,851,196
HFDA	2,398,500	725,804	725,804	725,804
FmHA	408,000			
Other:				
Insured	473,308			
Noninsured	67,362			
Subtotal, new	5,172,994	2,577,000	2,577,000	2,577,000

See footnotes at end of table.

BUDGET AUTHORITY—Continued

[Dollars in thousands]

	Public Law 97-101	Pending request	House	Senate
Substantial rehabilitation:				
Section 202	$252,880	$248,496	$248,496	$248,496
HFDA	779,520	81,144	81,144	81,144
Other:				
Insured	299,734			
Noninsured	42,807			
Subtotal, substantial rehabilitation	1,374,941	329,640	329,640	329,640
Moderate rehabilitation:				
Moderate rehabilitation	612,048	49,464	612,048	612,048
Property disposition	687,000	687,000	687,000	687,000
PHA fees	9,455	[5] (10,637)	9,455	[5] (10,637)
Subtotal, moderate rehabilitation	1,308,503	736,464	1,308,503	1,299,048
Existing:				
Regular	1,640,864	128,790	1,640,863	128,790
Conversions:				
Section 23	188,325	188,325	188,325	188,325
Rent supplement/RAP	753,300	7,162,200	2,259,900	2,259,900
Loan management	NA	202,500	202,500	202,500
5 year opt-outs	NA	54,000	54,000	
PHA fees	32,686	[5] (35,658)	44,326	[5] (35,658)
Subtotal, existing	2,615,175	7,735,815	4,389,914	2,779,515
Amendments:				
New/ rehabilitation	828,000	6,350,000	5,120,736	6,350,000
Existing	65,860	6,800	65,860	6,800
Rent supplement	237,420			
Loan management	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000
Subtotal, amendments	1,281,280	6,506,800	5,336,596	6,506,800
Total, section 8	[6] 15,752,892	17,885,719	[6] 13,941,654	13,492,003
Total, all programs [1]	22,703,828	20,259,899	19,892,590	17,111,039

[1] No estimate for recaptured contract authority was made in the 1982 budget.

[2] Estimated.

[3] Actual.

[4] No estimate of the use of recaptured contract authority was made in the 1982 budget.

[5] PHA fees included in above figures.

[6] Does not add due to rounding.

The Department has given notice that regulations for States which opted not to assume administration of the small cities portion of the community development block grant (CDBG) will not be issued for comment before the start of the next fiscal year. The Committee is very concerned over such a lengthy delay and the problems it is causing the small communities in the 47 States which are affected. These States will not be able to plan properly and many related projects will be postponed and, quite possibly, canceled. For example, the Committee is aware that the first rural Neighborhood Housing Services project undertaken by the Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation is ready for implementation except for receipt of $200,000 from the State of Vermont's small cities CDBG allotment. The Committee believes that the delay is due to poor management on the part of HUD and directs the Department to dramatically accelerate its timetable for issuing these regulations.

Rent Supplement

1982 rescission to date	−$1,037,000,000
1982 supplemental rescission request	−1,750,480,000
House allowance [1]	
Committee recommendation	−1,579,480,000

[1] Not considered.

As part of the fiscal year 1983 budget submission, the administration has proposed a fiscal year 1982 rescission to reduce budget authority by an additional $1,750,480,000 in the rent supplement program over the amount already approved for reduction in fiscal year 1982. The Department would recapture this authority by converting 40,000 more rent supplement units to section 8 in 1982 than were originally proposed.

Actual conversions are expected to reach 60,000 units in 1982 compared with the previous estimate of 20,000 units. Exempted from the conversion policy are noninsured State-aided projects which will continue to receive rent supplement assistance. The conversion of 40,000 additional units above the previous 1982 estimate will result in the recapture of $46,840,000 more of rent supplement contract authority than previously projected. Approximately, $43,500,000 of the additional contract authority proposed to be recaptured would, under the administration's plan, be utilized to provide needed amendments to units not yet converted, including State-aided projects. The remaining $3,340,000 of contract authority are proposed for rescission. The amendments approved in 1982 will support increased costs on the remaining rent supplement projects for 2 years until conversion to section 8 is accomplished. Limiting the amendments to 2 years as opposed to an average of 34 years contemplated in the 1982 budget reduces the amount of recaptured budget authority required to support the amendments. As a result, $1,750,480,000 of additional budget authority would be available for rescission.

The Committee agrees with the basic thrust of the administration's proposal to convert units from the rent supplement program to section 8. However, the rate of conversion in fiscal year 1983 and fiscal year 1984 is considered to be higher than can be practically obtained. Therefore, the Committee has recommended a slower rate of conversion in fiscal year 1983 and fiscal year 1984. As a result of this slower conversion rate, additional amendment funds will be required, thus reducing the fiscal year 1982 supplemental rescission to $1,579,480,000.

A table displaying the Committee's 6-year plan for conversions follows:

RENT SUPPLEMENT PROGRAM—IMPACT OF REDUCING THE RATE OF CONVERSIONS BEGINNING IN FISCAL YEAR 1983

Assumptions: 1. Convert 60,000 units in 1982 and 20,000 units in each subsequent year; 2. Amendments provided each year (using recaptured authority) for remaining units.

[Dollars in thousands]

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Units converted in year	60,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
Contract authority:						
Recaptured	$90,840	$38,720	$44,220	$49,720	$55,220	$60,720
Reused	-$57,000	-$26,128	-$20,628	-$15,128	-$9,628	-$4,125
Available for rescission	$33,840	$12,592	$23,592	$34,592	$45,592	$56,595
Budget authority:						
Recaptured	$2,906,880	$978,280	$954,600	$919,920	$874,240	$817,560
Reused	-$290,400	-$104,512	-$61,884	-$30,256	-$9,628	-$4,125
Available for rescission	$2,616,480	$873,768	$892,716	$889,664	$864,612	$813,435

NOTE: This action would reduce the amount of budget authority proposed for rescission in the 1982 supplemental from $1,750,480,000 to $1.579,480,000.

GOVERNMENT NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION

SPECIAL ASSISTANCE FUNCTIONS FUND

1982 appropriations to date	$1.973,000,000
1982 supplemental request	....
House allowance	1,000,000,000
Committee recommendation	....

Under this program, GNMA purchases mortgages on section 8 projects which bear an interest rate as low as 7½ percent. The program is designed to reduce debt service requirements, thereby enabling projects to be economically feasible at a constrained "fair market rent" level. The limitation on mortgage amounts is determined by the fair market rents cost limitations applicable to the area in which the project is located. Projects are eligible for Ginnie Mae commitments once an FHA commitment for insurance has been issued and the necessary section 8 assistance has been reserved for the project.

The Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981, Public Law 97-35, set the GNMA limit at $1,973,000,000. The Fiscal Year 1982 HUD-Independent Agencies Appropriation Act, Public Law 97-101, provided the entire amount authorized. The House included a provision providing an additional $1,000,000,000 for GNMA section 8 tandem funds. The House intended that these funds would be available for projects that cannot be financed through financial adjustment (partially assisted projects).

The Committee has not recommended the appropriation of this additional $1,000,000,000 for several reasons. First, the funds are not authorized. Second, of the approximately 14,800 units that would be funded under the partially assisted portion of this program, only about 3,340 are section 8 assisted units. Thus the number of assisted housing units for low-income individuals is not commensurate with the resources required. Finally, over $975,000,000 in outlays during fiscal year 1984 will result from the appropriation of these funds. (This will be partially offset in fiscal year 1985 with receipts of about $675,000,000.)

The Committee has not gone along with the House recommendation for the appropriation of an additional $1,000,000,000 for the GNMA tandem program. Because of that decision, there was no basis for a proposal advanced in Committee that any such funds appropriated be first allocated to those projects which had been ready to go for the longest period of time and most likely would have been funded had the administration's tandem fund proposal for fiscal year 1982 been adopted last year. The proposal would have given priority to those projects which received FHA firm commitments for mortgage insurance prior to July 1, 1981, and which were unsuccessful in their efforts to receive funding in the two lotteries conducted by GNMA in March of this year. The Committee agrees that if additional GNMA tandem funds are made available in fiscal year 1982, the first priority should be given to those section 8 and targeted tandem projects which were unsuccessful in the March 1982 lotteries.

HOUSING PRODUCTION ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS

1982 appropriations to date	
1982 supplemental request	
House allowance	$1,000,000,000
Committee recommendation	1,000,000,000

On May 11, 1982, the House passed H.R. 6294, the Single-Family Housing Production Act of 1982. On May 12, 1982, during consideration of H.R. 5922, the House included an amendment to provide $1,000,000,000 for the funding of this housing production program.

The Committee recommends deleting the House provision and inserting in its place the provisions of S. 2226, as reported on April 27, 1982. Under the Committee's recommendation, funding for the Senate housing stimulus bill is authorized at $5,120,000,000. The Committee also provides an initial appropriation of $1,000,000,000, to remain available for commitment until November 1, 1982. The Committee may recommend additional funding, up to and including the fully authorized level, at a later date.

The Committee believes that the Senate version of the housing bill represents a less costly approach and more precisely targeted program than that proposed by the House. Based on CBO estimates and the $1,000,000,000 funding level provided, approximately 80,000 new housing units will be produced, resulting in an estimated annual outlay of $200,000,000 during each of the next 5 years.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

WASTEWATER CONSTRUCTION GRANTS

1982 appropriations to date	....
1982 supplemental request	$2,400,000,000
House allowance	2,400,000,000
Committee recommendation	2,400,000,000

The Committee recommends $2,400,000,000 for the Environmental Protection Agency's wastewater treatment facility construction grants program in 1982. This amount is identical to the authorization contained in the Municipal Wastewater Treatment Construction Grant Amendments of 1981 (Public Law 97–177), the House allowance, and to the administration's request transmitted to the Congress in conjunction with the fiscal year 1983 budget estimate.

The combination of the 1981 rescission and the delay in availability of the 1982 funding has placed a severe financial strain on many States' construction grants programs. At the end of March 1982, 40 States and 5 territories had unobligated program balances under $20,000,000 and 38 States and 5 territories had balances under $15,000,000. With project requirements greatly exceeding available funding, most States have severely limited recent obligations.

The House bill permits the funding of a pumping station and pipeline at the New York City Convention Center. The Committee has not recommended funding of this provision (section 205(k) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended). Under this provision, each State would lose part of its annual allocation to pay for this project since funding would come from each State's allocation rather than New York State's allocation. The Hudson River presently receives 100 million gallons per day of raw sewage and the Committee believes that no significant decrease would occur if funds were provided for the convention center project.

The House included language to allow the use of section 201(m) funds for the construction of a greenhouse/horticulture facility and job training center in San Francisco, Calif. Federal funding for this facility/center would be $13,000,000 and would come from the State's allocation. The Committee does not recommend funding for this project and believes that such a use of construction grant funds is unwise as funds should be used for projects with health and environmental payoff.

The House has included language which would give EPA the authority to fund replacement of mechanical systems with biological treatment processes in small community systems. The Committee recommends a modification to this language. EPA's Office of Water estimates that since 1972 approximately 4,800 treatment plants representing $6,000,000,000 in grant awards have been built in communities with populations of less than 10,000 people. The Committee believes that the possibility exists that the House language could be used to establish open ended Federal exposure for additional grants to small communities.

The Committee recognizes that municipal wastewater treatment construction grant amendments of 1981 added a new section to the basic law concerning the definition of secondary treatment. The new section 304(d)(4) of the act permits the use of biological treatment facilities such as oxidation ponds, lagoons, ditches, trickling filters, and devices to treat wastewaters from combined storm and sanitary sewers as the equivalent of secondary treatment if it can be proved that water quality will not be adversely affected by such methods. The Environmental Protection Agency has defined the term "secondary treatment" as the removal of 85 percent of biochemical oxygen demand and the attainment of an effluent containing not more than 30 milligrams per liter of suspended solids over a 30-day period. Certain biological treatment facilities have demonstrated the capability to reduce concentrations of biochemical oxygen demand and total suspended solids significantly, although they may not consistently achieve 85 percent removal. One of the principal attractions of these biological treatment techniques is that they are generally much less expensive to construct and operate than normal sewage treatment facilities. In a time of constrained Government spending, the Committee endorses this concept which will help stretch limited resources.

In light of the Committee's endorsement of this concept, the Committee has included bill language that would permit the Environmental Protection Agency to fund biological treatment facilities as alternatives to expensive mechanical treatment plants under certain conditions. The condition specified in the bill would require these plants to have suffered structural failure outside the warranty period. The inclusion of this qualification limits the exposure of Federal funds to a small number of cases. Examples of such small, rural communities that would qualify for funding include Inverness and Burnsville, Miss.

House report 97–469 contains language that urges EPA to ". . . award high priority to the revision and review of water quality standards in the management of subsection 205(j) funds." While the Committee agrees with the House's intent that the use of 205(j) funds have a demonstrated result the Committee does not believe that restricting the funds use to the review of water quality standards will assure that this objective is met, nor is it in keeping with the legislative intent. The Committee believes that the State, area-wide organizations, and local governments must be free to develop a mutually acceptable plan without the imposition of Federal restrictions.

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE RESPONSE TRUST FUND

Section 104(i) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (Public Law 96–510) authorizes the use of funds from the trust fund for medical and research activities to be undertaken by the Department of Health and Human Services. The Department originally requested $10,000,000 for these activities in fiscal year 1982. Even after the Department revised its request to $7,469,000, EPA recommended a level of $3,344,000.

The Committee has earmarked $7,000,000 from the Hazardous Response Trust Fund for the Department to carryout its superfund activities. Of this amount, $5,000,000 would be used for continuing staff support at the Department and $2,000,000 for discretionary activities such as health inspections at specific hazardous waste sites.

The Committee believes that with the additional funding, the Department will be able to devote more resources to training of State personnel; purchase needed lab equipment; develop an ADP system for the toxicological registry; and develop hazardous waste handling manuals.

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

The Committee has included a provision related to the use of fiscal year 1982 appropriations for NASA, which were provided in Public Law 97–101. No new appropriations are proposed. Instead, the provision would set minimum amounts to be applied to NASA programs other than the Space Shuttle. In most cases, these minimums are identical to the operating plan submitted to the Committee in January 1982. The exceptions are as follows: $15,400,000 is earmarked for work on a 30/20 Gigahertz test satellite to maintain U.S. leadership in communications satellites ($3,000,000 of this amount is available from funds appropriated for solar electric propulsion in fiscal year 1981); $264,800,000 is set aside for aeronautics research—the level recommended by President Reagan in March 1981.

Funds for a mission to retrieve and repair the Solar Maximum Scientific Satellite presently in orbit are made contingent on the Department of Defense bearing half of the cost of this mission. Since demonstration of the capability of the Shuttle to retrieve and refurbish or repair satellites is of importance to both the civil and national security communities, it is reasonable to expect the Department of Defense to fund half the preparation cost for the mission (excluding Solar Maximum Satellite costs and costs of equipment, like the manned maneuvering unit, capable of reuse). The Department of Defense would also be expected to fund half the cost of the flight (at the DOD rate, and excluding costs properly allocable to launching other spacecraft during the flight).

Within the Space Shuttle program, the provision would direct NASA to continue preparation of a high-energy upper stage—the Centaur—for use in the planetary program. Later uses for national security and other civil programs are expected. Work on lower energy upper stages—the inertial upper stages—for the Galileo and Solar Polar missions would be terminated, using funds available in the fiscal year 1982 appropriation.

If Shuttle schedule or costs would be adversely affected by application of fiscal year 1982 appropriations as specified in these provisions, the Committee directs the Administrator of NASA to request the Appropriations Committees for authority to apply unobligated balances in the "Construction of Facilities" or the "Research and Program Management" accounts to the Shuttle, including any funding necessary to prepare PAD 39–B at the Kennedy Space Center for use by January 1, 1986.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION

The Committee has recommended raising the limitation contained in Public Law 97-101 concerning NASA's External Relations Office by providing five additional positions for this Office.

CHAPTER III

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

COAST GUARD

OPERATING EXPENSES

1982 appropriations to date	$1,356,600,000
1982 supplemental request	30,500,000
House allowance	48,000,000
Committee recommendation	48,000,000

The Committee recommends a supplemental of $48,000,000. These additional funds are necessary to meet legislatively mandated increases in sea pay and military allowances, fuel costs, and to continue the operation of a number of vital Coast Guard facilities and patrols in the vicinity of Haiti. Of the amount recommended, $17,500,000 is to continue the operation of all search and rescue stations previously proposed for closure or reduction; seven vessels previously announced for decommissioning; vessel traffic systems in Berwick Bay, La., New Orleans, La., San Francisco, Calif., and New York, N.Y.; the second district headquarters in St. Louis, Mo., and the 11th district headquarters in Long Beach, Calif.; air stations at Savannah, Ga.; Borinquen, Puerto Rico; and Los Angeles, Calif.; nine aircraft previously announced for retirement, substitution or reduction; numerous facilities in Puerto Rico; and the Coast Guard Academy Band at the current rate of operation.

In the conference report on the Transportation Appropriation Bill for Fiscal Year 1982, the Coast Guard was directed to promptly complete the ammonia spill study program, a project jointly financed by the United States, foreign governments, and private industry. The Committee has recently received information that the Coast Guard has allocated only $50,000 in fiscal year 1982 for this project, even though the Coast Guard estimates indicate that the study will require a total of $300,000. This project has dragged on for 4 years and expended approximately $700,000 contributed by foreign governments and U.S. industry. An obligation exists between the Coast Guard and those who have contributed to this program. Although the Committee recognizes that the phase III tests require weather conditions within narrow limits, the Coast Guard is directed to make every effort to promptly move the project to completion. The Committee will monitor the progress made in order to determine whether a more forceful expression of congressional intent is necessary.

The Committee is concerned that the proposed changes in the aids to navigation system published in the Special Local Notice to Mariners, dated March 8, 1982, might jeopardize the safety of the Nation's waterways. The Committee therefore directs the Coast Guard to extend the comment period for the above mentioned Special Local Notice to Mariners to September 30, 1982.

ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

(DISAPPROVAL OF DEFERRAL)

The Committee has included language in the bill to disapprove the fiscal year 1982 deferral of $216,520,000 in the Coast Guard's acquisition, construction, and improvements account (ACI). This deferral was reported to the Congress by the Comptroller General in his message of March 25, 1982 pursuant to a congressional request for a General Accounting Office (GAO) investigation of the budget control and impoundment implications of the President's fiscal year 1983 request for Coast Guard ACI funding.

Last year with broad bi-partisan support, Congress provided the Coast Guard with increased funding for its construction program. Congress made this policy decision based on GAO studies and advice from the Coast Guard itself over a number of years. The decision to provide the Coast Guard with additional funding for its construction program was made for a number of reasons including the need to (1) reverse the aging trend of Coast Guard assets, (2) to permit the Coast Guard—a branch of the Armed Forces—to take part in the general military buildup now underway, and (3) to help the Coast Guard to play a more effective drug interdiction role.

To implement the policy decision to help rebuild the Coast Guard, the Congress appropriated $684,000,000 for the Coast Guard's ACI account for fiscal year 1982. For fiscal year 1983, the administration requested only $19,200,000 for the Coast Guard capital program. This amount is inadequate even to honor the contractual commitments that come due in 1983 and would therefore force the Coast Guard to defer significant amounts of funds appropriated in 1982 into 1983 just to honor commitments that come due at that time. By this means, the intent and policy of the Congress to help rebuild the Coast Guard's capital assets would be ignored and frustrated.

The Committee directs that the administration move ahead without further delay to obligate these funds. The administration is further directed to provide the Committee within 1 week from the date that this bill is signed into law with a project priority listing of how these funds will be used.

FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION

INTERSTATE TRANSFER GRANTS-HIGHWAYS

1982 appropriations to date	$288,000,000
1982 supplemental request	
House allowance	12,150,000
Committee recommendation	

The Committee does not concur with the House in providing an additional appropriation for the highway interstate transfer grant program. The Committee has received many requests from other jurisdictions which have withdrawn interstate segments and have projects ready to be funded. The funding for this program can best be determined through a comprehensive review of the needs of all cities, rather than through an incremental approach.

The Committee, therefore, recommends the regular fiscal year 1983 appropriation bill as the best forum in which to address the need for funding this program and the specific projects within it. This recommendation is not intended, however, to cast a negative judgment on the merits of the Cleveland project.

FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAY PROGRAM

The bill includes language which reinstates a hold-harmless provision which was inadvertently omitted in recent highway legislation and which would also reenact an emergency bridge provision which was also omitted from that legislation.

When the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1981 was passed last December, many changes were made in funding levels for the various highway programs. The interstate system was redefined, the obligation limitation was lowered, and several other changes were also made in the program. With so many changes taking place at once, the outcome of the apportionments and obligation limitations for the individual States was changing rapidly and in some cases drastically. The Committee has been advised that the authorizing committee had intended to include some type of hold-harmless provision in order to ease the transition for those States which suffered a large abrupt loss because of these changes. With all of the hurry to get the bill through, a safety provision was reportedly lost in the shuffle. The States affected are: Indiana, Iowa, Missouri, Nevada, New Mexico, Tennessee, Wyoming, and the District of Columbia. The bill provides additional obligational authority as a safety net to catch those States suffering more than a 15-percent loss in obligational authority from the tentative limitation offered by the Department on October 1, 1981.

The language in the bill would increase the Federal-aid highway limitation on obligations from $8,000,000,000 to $8,072,000,000.

In addition, the Committee is concerned that restrictive administrative interpretations of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1981 may result in exclusion from the interstate cost estimates of certain eligible projects, contrary to congressional intent. For example, the approved 1981 interstate cost estimates included construction work on Interstate 95 in Dade

County, Fla., associated with high-occupancy vehicle lanes, connectors from I-95 to two rapid transit terminals and parking facilities for the terminals. These projects were approved by the Federal Highway Administration on October 8, 1980, and their costs were included in interstate cost estimates associated with final agreement on the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1981. It is the intent of Congress that these projects remain eligible for interstate construction funding.

NATIONAL SCENIC AND RECREATIONAL HIGHWAY

(LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORITY)

Prior to fiscal year 1982, each of the accounts "Federal-aid highways" and "National scenic and recreational highway" were subject to separate obligation limitations and thus received separate cash appropriations to liquidate obligations incurred under contract authority. However, for fiscal year 1982, obligations incurred under both programs are now subject to the same obligation limitation which is contained in section 3 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1981 (Public Law 97-134). Since the Department of Transportation and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1982 (Public Law 97-102) provided separate liquidating cash appropriations for each of the two accounts, the Committee has included language which will combine both appropriations under the Federal-aid highways account. This action will make the appropriation structure consistent with the obligation limitation.

URBAN MASS TRANSPORTATION ADMINISTRATION

URBAN DISCRETIONARY GRANTS

The metrorail project now under construction in Miami, Fla., was estimated to cost $866,500,000 when the full funding contract was signed in May 1976. Since that time a number of factors, particularly inflation, have resulted in cost escalations for the system. It is now estimated to cost $986,900,000 to complete the metrorail system. The Committee continues to concur with language included in House Report 96-186 that instructed the Urban Mass Transportation Administration (UMTA) to "refrain from making grants to pay for the cost overruns in projects covered by full funding contracts that are in excess of extraordinary costs already provided for in the contract."

The Committee is aware that UMTA and the Metro Dade Authority have been negotiating payment of extraordinary costs permitted under the full funding contract since September 1981. While the Metro Dade Authority has requested compensation for $45,000,000 of extraordinary costs permitted under the contract, UMTA to date has agreed that $10,000,000 to $15,000,000 of those costs are fully eligible for payment. The Committee is concerned, however, that UMTA not continue to delay payment of extraordinary costs that the agency has already agreed to pay. The Committee therefore directs UMTA to make immediate payment to the Metro Dade Authority for those extraordinary costs that both parties now agree are appropriate and fully justified under the terms and conditions of the full funding contract. The necessary funds for these payments shall be reprogramed from funds already available.

RELATED AGENCIES

CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

PAYMENTS TO AIR CARRIERS

1982 appropriations to date	$65,900,000
1982 supplemental request	28,400,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	28,400,000

This supplemental appropriation is recommended for mandatory subsidies to airlines providing service on eligible routes or providing essential air services to local communities. No funds would be available for section 406 payments beyond September 30, 1982.

This is the same as the President's request.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

PAYMENTS FOR DIRECTED RAIL SERVICE

1982 appropriations to date	$10,000,000
1982 supplemental request	8,000,000
House allowance	8,000,000
Committee recommendation	8,000,000

The Committee recommends approval of the $8,000,000 supplemental request to pay liabilities of the Government that are continuing to accrue for directed rail service performed between September 1979 and March 1980 over the lines of the Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific Railroad Co. These funds are also necessary to complete the accounting necessary for final certification of the costs arising out of directed service to the U.S. Treasury under 49 United States Code 11125. The directed carrier does not have sufficient cash to pay these liabilities.

The Committee has added language in the bill that will extend by 1 year the Interstate Commerce Commission's authority to order directed service over the Rock Island's commuter lines in Chicago under section 120 of the Rock Island Railroad Transition and Employee Protection Act, which would otherwise expire at the end of May. This extension is necessary in order to give the Regional Transportation Authority in Chicago, which is operating the lines, sufficient time to complete its acquisition of the commuter rail-related property.

A similar provision passed the Senate on March 2, 1981 as part of S. 1879, the Milwaukee Railroad and Rock Island Railroad Amendments Act. The Committee has included this matter in the urgent supplemental because, while favorable House action on the matter will occur shortly, it is unlikely to occur before May 31.

CHAPTER IV

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

BUREAU OF FINANCIAL OPERATIONS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1982 appropriations to date	$147,673,000
1982 supplemental estimate	81,604,000
House allowance	81,604,000
Committee recommendation	81,604,000

The Committee recommends a supplemental appropriation of $81,604,000 for the Bureau of Government Financial Operations. This amount is the same as the House allowance and the supplemental budget request.

The Bureau of Government Financial Operations provides central payment services for all civilian executive agencies, except the U.S. Postal Service, U.S. marshals, and certain Government corporations; processes claims on lost, stolen, and forged checks; provides accounting services for the Government including maintenance of the central accounts concerning appropriations, receipts and expenditures for the Government as a whole; compiles and publishes financial reports; manages the Federal Government's collection apparatus through which more than $500 billion flow annually; maintains and manages over 75 trust, revolving, and deposit fund accounts; and performs other unique central fiscal operations.

This supplemental is required to prevent the Bureau from running out of money by June 1982. Without these additional funds, Bureau operations would cease in June including stopping the mailing and processing of all Government checks, including social security checks. The Committee notes that legislation has been submitted concurrently with the President's fiscal year 1983 budget request that would allow the social security trust fund to reimburse the Bureau directly for the mailing and processing of social security checks. Although such legislation would not have an effect on total outlays spent on processing these checks, it would reduce the need for new budget authority for the Bureau. Nevertheless, the Committee does not believe that this legislative provision should be included in this appropriation bill, but should be considered in the context of reviewing the Bureau's resource requirements for fiscal year 1983.

BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO AND FIREARMS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1982 appropriations to date	$115,654,000
1982 supplemental estimate	23,825,000
House allowance	15,740,000
Committee recommendation	23,825,000

The Committee recommends the full $23,825,000 supplemental budget request for the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms. This amount is $8,085,000 more than the level of supplemental funding proposed in the House bill. Of the amount recommended by the Committee, $1,479,000 is appropriated for the Bureau's participation in the Southeast Florida Crime Task Force operation.

The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms is responsible for the enforcement of the laws designed to eliminate certain illicit activities and to regulate lawful activities relating to distilled spirits, beer, wine, and nonbeverage products, tobacco, firearms, and explosives.

THE REORGANIZATION OF THE BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO AND FIREARMS

On November 12, 1981, the Department of the Treasury indicated to the Committee its intention to transfer the functions and personnel of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (BATF) to the U.S. Secret Service and the U.S. Customs Service. Specifically, the firearms and explosives enforcement functions and personnel would have been transferred to the Secret Service; the alcohol and tobacco revenue collection and regulatory functions and personnel would have been transferred to the Customs Service, and enforcement of the Federal Alcohol Administration Act (FAA Act) would have been sharply reduced. The Department's reorganization plan called for: a shift of 719 positions and $31,464,000 from BATF into the Customs Service, including 537 positions for alcohol activities, 31 positions for tobacco activities, 50 for criminal enforcement and the balance for program and administrative support; a shift of 1,731 positions and $93,431,000 from BATF into Secret Service, including 1,090 positions for firearms activities, 406 positions for explosive activities, and the balance of 235 positions for program and administrative support; reduced enforcement of the Federal Alcohol Administration Act, with a reduction in personnel from 400 to 100; funding of the arson program at current levels with personnel in the arson program unchanged; and the balance of 983 positions—mostly clerical and support slots—to be either outplaced in other agencies, leave by attrition, or through reductions in force. The proposed reorganization would commence in fiscal 1982 and be fully implemented, with BATF abolished, in fiscal year 1983. According to the Treasury Department, implementation of the reorganization was contingent, in part, on the Congress providing the full $22,346,000 supplemental appropriation requested by the administration.

Because of deep concerns of members of the Committee regarding the shift of certain functions from BATF to the Customs Service and the Secret Service and because, in large part, of the myriad of unan-

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swered questions concerning the effect of such a major reorganization on the industries regulated by the Department, the Committee recommended delaying the proposed reorganization until March 30, 1982 and included a provision to accomplish this action in the continuing resolution (Public Law 97–92, section 109).

After months of extensive deliberations between members of the Treasury, Postal Service Subcommittee and Treasury officials, and hearings in both the House and Senate, the Treasury, Postal Service Subcommittee proposed an alternative to the administration's reorganization plan and forwarded that recommended plan to the chairman and ranking minority member of the Senate Appropriations Committee on March 25, 1982. That alternative plan called for a shift of approximately 717 BATF agents to the U.S. Secret Service and the transfer of both the arson and explosive functions to the Secret Service from BATF. Of these 717 agents, 400 would have been shifted out of the firearms law enforcement area at BATF to the Secret Service with the balance coming over to the Secret Service from the arson program at BATF. Also an appropriate level of clerical and support staff would have been moved to Secret Service to assist existing Secret Service staff in handling the new influx of criminal enforcement jurisdiction in the arson and explosives activities. Finally, the alternative plan called for the alcohol and tobacco functions and the firearms function to remain in BATF with a reduced level of staffing in the firearms area. Under the alternative reorganization plan, the Federal Alcohol Administration Act would have been fully funded and fully enforced.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

Although the Committee believes that the administration's plan, the alternative reorganization plan of the subcommittee, and other proposed reorganization alternatives have elements with considerable merit, it does not believe that any reorganization of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms should take place in the balance of the current fiscal year. The Committee notes that the House of Representatives has recommended that no reorganization of BATF be accomplished or implemented before June 30, 1982 and only after June 30 with the express approval of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations. Furthermore, in light of the serious policy issues involved and the potential effects of any reorganization of BATF on critical U.S. industries, such as alcohol and tobacco, and on our Federal law enforcement effort in the area of narcotics, arson, explosives, terrorism, and illegal firearms trafficking, the Committee has recommended language in the bill that would make any reorganization of BATF subsequent to September 30, 1982 subject to the express approval of both the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations. In doing so, the Committee's intention is not to obstruct the Treasury Department's efforts to effectively and efficiently recommend ways to better manage a Bureau that has suffered through years of mismanagement and serious abuses in the field by often-overzealous agents. On the other hand, the reorganization of this critical agency with many crucial law enforcement functions and missions should undergo the most careful scrutiny by this Committee which has jurisdiction over the programs and budgets of all Treasury Department entities. At the same time, the Committee stands prepared to work closely with the Secretary of the Treasury and the heads of the Department's component agencies to establish a proper role for the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms in the future.

The Committee therefore recommends the full supplemental budget request, including $22,346,000 to restore the Bureau to a level of funding necessary to once again establish the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms as a viable law enforcement agency. The Treasury Department is directed to facilitate this reconstruction of the Bureau in anyway possible and to keep this Committee fully apprised of its effort in this regard.

The Committee is concerned about low morale and loss of law enforcement effectiveness in BATF resulting from the uncertainty about possible reorganization and directs the Treasury Department to take steps to eliminate this condition. The Committee directs that an independent objective study be made of BATF by an appropriate group outside the Treasury Department to: (1) determine the proper level of firearms enforcement to assist State and local authorities in deterring the criminal misuse of firearms and the misuse of firearms by criminal elements, but eliminating abuse of firearms investigations which occurred in the past; and (2) determine the proper level of arson investigation authority in order to assist State and local authorities in dealing with this burgeoning problem; and, (3) determine the proper level of interstate cigarette smuggling investigation activity to assist State and local authorities in controlling loss of State tax revenues.

The Committee also directs that the Bureau of ATF continue its work with the alcohol beverage industry to develop a mutually agreeable plan to modernize the regulation of the alcohol beverage industry at the Federal level and that BATF work with State and local authorities to eliminate duplication and better define State/Federal jurisdictions.

A full report of the above studies should be made to the Committee prior to December 30, 1982.

U.S. CUSTOMS SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1982 appropriations to date	$493,753,000
1982 supplemental estimate	6,865,000
House allowance	3,433,000
Committee recommendation	14,865,000

The Committee recommends a supplemental appropriation of $14,865,000 for additional requirements of the U.S. Customs Service. This amount is $11,432,000 over the House passed bill and $8,000,000 more than the supplemental budget request. Of the amount proposed by the Committee, $6,865,000 is for the U.S. Customs Service's role in the Southeast Florida Crime Task Force operation.

The Customs Service has the primary border enforcement responsibility of the U.S. Government and is a major revenue-collection agency. Customs administers and enforces the Tariff Act of 1930 and some 400 other provisions of law and regulations of 40 other Federal agencies which govern international traffic and trade.

SOUTHEAST FLORIDA CRIME TASK FORCE OPERATION

On January 28, 1982, President Reagan established a Cabinet-level task force to deal with the massive immigration, rampant crime, and epidemic drug smuggling problems in southeast Florida. A Presidential task force, chaired by the Vice President, was established which included manpower from all law enforcement agencies, including the Drug Enforcement Agency, the FBI, Immigration, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, and the U.S. Customs Service. In recommending the full budget request for the Customs Service, the Committee acknowledges that Customs is one of the major law enforcement agencies responsible for implementation and enactment of the task force initiatives in southeastern Florida, and that it is essential that Customs fully participate at a level that will achieve maximum investigative and enforcement results. The Committee understands that these additional resources will allow the Customs Service to establish a strike force consisting of their existing Customs staff and a special force of officers that will help to enhance the Customs enforcement capabilities in this crime-torn area of the country. This strike force is designed to significantly effect and curtail crime and violence and disrupt the flow of narcotics coming into the country by way of south Florida.

OPERATION EXODUS

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $8,000,000 as a downpayment on a new, proposed 3-year Customs operation called "Operation Exodus" which is designed to halt the flow of illegal, militarily-significant western technology from the United States and other western countries to the Soviet Union.

The Committee has learned that over the past several years, the Soviet Union and her allies have undertaken a major, coordinated effort to obtain sophisticated U.S. manufactured or designed high technology items to enhance their own economic and defense capabilities. The rapid exportation of sophisticated strategic defense items, smuggled out of the country by clandestine and fraudulent means, poses a national security threat to this country and our allies. The supplemental funding recommended by the Committee will allow the Customs Service, through Operation Exodus, to aggressively counter this threat by utilizing integrated enforcement teams at specific ports of exportation selected because of their potential for use in the illicit exportation of high and critical technology to the Soviet Union and other communist block countries. Working in conjunction with the Defense Department, State Department, Justice Department, and private high technology/defense industries, Operation Exodus will disrupt groups or individuals engaged in illicit traffic of western technology. The program has been operational since January 1982 but has been operating with existing Customs Service resources. Without additional new budget authority, Operation Exodus would have to close down in 30 days.

The Committee is deeply concerned that the Soviets have acquired militarily significant technologies and critically important industrial western technologies that have benefited every major Soviet industry engaged in research, development, and production of weapons systems. Operation Exodus, if successful and if adequately funded, will force the Soviet Union to spend its scarce resources to build up its own technology and defense industries rather than buy or steal existing technologies from the West. This will result in the depressed Soviet economy having to channel dollars away from domestic civilian programs and into expensive, military research, development, and production. Therefore, the Committee believes that the supplemental appropriation recommended in the bill is a good investment in a most important national effort by the Customs Service to halt the export of high and critical technology to the Soviets.

The $8,000,000 recommended by the Committee will allow the Customs Service to provide adequate staffing, equipment, and computer capacity to assure the continuation of fiscal year 1982 Operation Exodus activities both in the United States and in certain western allies' ports of exportation.

U.S. Secret Service

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1982 appropriations to date	$179,224,000
1982 supplemental estimate	
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	2,700,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $2,700,000 for additional expenses of the U.S. Secret Service. This amount is $2,700,000 more than both the budget request and the House passed bill.

The Committee recommends a supplemental appropriation of $1,100,000 to continue repairs, improvements, and minor construction activities at the Secret Service's Beltsville, Md., training facility. The amount recommended in the bill will allow the Secret Service to begin phase 1 of its proposed expansion of its training road network for protective operations training at Beltsville, and to inaugurate an instinctive range to be used for firearms training for Secret Service agents. These important projects are essential ingredients to the Service's protective training program at the Beltsville Training Center.

Finally, the Committee has recommended an appropriation of $1,600,000 to complete work on an important security system at the White House. Funds were initially provided for this project in the Supplemental Appropriation and Rescission Act, 1981 (Public Law 97-12) but lapsed at the end of fiscal year 1981. Therefore, in order to allow the completion of this critical security system project at the White House, the Committee has recommended that $1,600,000 in new budget authority be provided and that these funds be made available until expended.

The Committee recommends that the Beltsville, Md., Secret Service training facility be designated as the "James J. Rowley Secret Service Training Center" in honor of the former Director of the Secret Service who served six Presidents dating back to 1939. He became Director of the Secret Service in 1961 and served until 1973 in that capacity. Mr. Rowley was the recipient of numerous distinguished honors during his career at the Secret Service, including the Award for Distinguished Federal Civilian Service from the President of the United States in 1968. Mr. Rowley is also credited with the establishment of the Beltsville, Md. Training Center. Therefore, the Committee believes that it is appropriate that the Secret Service Training Center in Beltsville, Md., bear the name of Mr. James J. Rowley.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION

On May 22, 1981, the Treasury Department published a notice of proposed rulemaking to increase the service charge for allotments of pay to savings accounts of Federal civilian employees. Under the proposal, service charges would increase from 6 to 12 cents for each individual payroll allotment and from 12 to 27 cents for each check sent to a financial institution. The proposed implementation date of the new rule increasing the payroll allotment fees is May 31, 1982.

Apparently, the private sector charges less than the current fee schedule for similar services. Therefore, the Committee strongly urges the Department to postpone the increased charge and to find ways in which it can provide these services on a more efficient basis.

U.S. POSTAL SERVICE

PAYMENT TO THE POSTAL SERVICE FUND

1982 appropriations to date	$834,470,000
1982 supplemental estimate	
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	60,000,000

The Committee recommends a supplemental appropriation of $60,000,000 for payment to the Postal Service fund. This amount is $60,000,000 more than the supplemental estimate and the House bill.

The supplemental appropriation recommended by the Committee would be provided for revenue foregone activities in fiscal year 1982, and specifically for second and fourth class nonprofit mailers. The language in the bill would require that all reduced rate mail except nonprofit third class be charged at the same phasing step, step 13, beginning on June 20, 1982, and remaining at that step through the balance of the current fiscal year. This will thus avoid the additional regular step increase due on July 6, 1982. Currently, in the absence of the Committee recommendation, while library-rate fourth class and in-county second class are at step 13, the rest of preferred-rate second class, such as periodicals published by the religious press, agricultural publications, county newspapers, veterans and educational materials are with nonprofit third class at step 16 (the end of the phasing schedule.)

The language recommended by the Committee in the bill will also reinstate the language of the 1970 Postal Reorganization Act which mandates that any shortfall between what is appropriated in the out-years and what is needed for the revenue foregone subsidy shall be borne equally by second, third, and fourth class mailers. Under current law (Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1981), the shortfall is borne solely by third class mailers. The language recommended by the Committee would correct this inequity, beginning in fiscal year 1983.

INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

OPERATING EXPENSES

1982 appropriations to date	$76,122,000
1982 supplemental estimate	
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	9,900,000

The Committee recommends a supplemental appropriation of $9,900,000 for additional operating expenses for the National Archives and Records Service. This amount was not requested by the Administration nor provided in the House bill. The Committee has also recommended that an additional $2,000,000 be earmarked within this amount for continuation of the National Historical Publications and Records Commission grant program.

The Archives is responsible for managing the Government's archives and records, operating the Presidential libraries, and operating a program of grants for historical publications. The National Historical Publications and Records Commission executes the national historical documents program for grants to State and local agencies and to nonprofit organizations and for allocation and preservation of source materials related to the history of the United States.

The Committee notes that the Administrator of the General Services has directed that approximately $4.9 million in standard level user charges (SLUC) funds be used for Archives program activities. However, the Committee strongly believes that the additional amount recommended in the bill is necessary and will further help to stem the deterioration and ultimate loss of valuable historical records that has begun to occur at the National Archives in the wake of significant budget reductions in fiscal year 1982. Already in fiscal year 1982, the Archives has indicated that it is discontinuing the interlibrary loan of Archives microfilm publications; has been forced to lay off top employees working on the tapes and papers of former President Richard Nixon; and begun a phaseout of work on preserving more than 1.3 million original color negatives maintained by the Office of Presidential Libraries. The amount recommended by the Committee will, among other things, allow the Archives to begin installation of 24-hour climate control in all records storage areas where it is currently needed; to hire staff and supplies for preservation of deteriorating documents; and reinstate the interlibrary loan program that has recently been terminated. The funds will also allow the Archives to replace much of the key staff that has been laid off since the fall of 1980. In short, the supplemental appropriation will help the Archives to remedy the neglect of recent years and return to an appropriate level of activity in the balance of fiscal 1982.

Finally, the Committee has earmarked $2,000,000 of the $9,900,000 supplemental appropriation for the National Historical Publications and Records Commission grant program. This brings the total amount earmarked for this program to $3,000,000 in fiscal year 1982. Through its grant program, National Historical Publications and Records Commission has advised and assisted State and local historical societies, archives, libraries, and associations to insure discovery and preservation of valuable historical documents. The $2,000,000 earmarked by the Committee in this bill will allow the continuation of this important grant program at a level commensurate with the need to preserve critical historical documents.

The amount recommended in the bill will bring the National Archives and Records Service's fiscal year 1982 operating expense budget to approximately $85,000,000.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

1982 appropriations to date	$17,006,000
1982 supplemental estimate	
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	500,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $500,000 to partially correct a technical error in the fiscal year 1982 funding level for the Office of the Inspector General in the General Services Administration. There is no supplemental budget request pending, nor has the House addressed this matter in the bill.

On October 22, 1981, the Committee recommended that the September 30, 1981 budget request of the Inspector General's office be exempt from the proposed 12 percent reduction called for by the President. Due to a printing error, this recommendation was not incorporated into the Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government appropriation bill, 1982 (H.R. 4121) when modifications to the bill were reported to the Senate on November 17. Subsequent to reporting these changes in the bill, a correction to the error involving the Inspector General's office was made on December 4 on the Senate floor. However, the Treasury, Postal Service bill never passed the Senate and the bill, as modified on November 17, was referenced in the continuing resolution. The correction made on December 4 was never referenced in the continuing resolution.

Therefore, the Committee is proposing to add $500,000 which will keep the critical functions of the Office of the Inspector General at GSA operational for the remaining few months of the current fiscal year. If this amount is approved by the Senate, the total budget for fiscal 1982 for the Inspector General would be $17,506,000, which is about $200,000 below the President's final fiscal 1982 budget request for the Office of the Inspector General, submitted last September.

FEDERAL BUILDINGS FUND

The Committee is concerned about the reported unsafe conditions in the building housing the U.S. Court of Appeals in Atlanta, Ga. Therefore, the General Services Administration is directed, from funds presently available in the repairs and alterations activity of the Federal buildings fund for nonprospectus projects, to initiate the design and any other preliminary steps necessary to immediately start the repairs and alterations project at the U.S. Court of Appeals, Atlanta, Ga. The costs involved in performing this work are to be a part of the total amount for the project.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION

The Committee is concerned about the narrow interpretation given by the General Services Administration to language approved by Congress in the context of the fiscal year 1981 appropriations bill. This language directed that surplus lands from the GSA inventory be made available to the Secretary of the Interior for exchange in order to acquire the so-called Kalokohonokohau Park lands in Hawaii. These lands were designated for a national park under the 1978 Omnibus National Parks and Recreation Act. GSA has failed to act on this provision. Bill language is recommended to clarify that directive to the Administrator.

OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

The Committee was pleased to learn from the General Accounting Office that currently 91.5 percent of all Federal employee families have access to the services of certified nurse-midwives under the terms of their health benefit plan. However, the Committee was surprised to learn that only 37 of the 119 health plans and 19 of the 100 Health Maintenance Organizations offer such care. The Committee was further distressed to learn that the Office of Personnel Management is not systematically collecting any data regarding the extent to which this option is being used. Apparently, the services of certified nurse-midwives are presently coded as if they were provided by OB-GYN physicians. Since the Committee has received information that the use of certified nurse-midwives rather than physicians may result in overall savings of 33 to 66 percent, the Committee strongly urges the Office of Personnel Management to insure that all plans make this service available and that utilization data is collected. The Committee directs the Office of Personnel Management to report back to the Committee by no later than October 30, 1982 on its progress in this regard.

Merit Systems Protection Board

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1982 appropriations to date	$12,704,000
1982 supplemental estimate	6,339,000
House allowance	4,006,000
Committee recommendation	4,006,000

The Committee concurs with the House in recommending a supplemental appropriation of $4,006,000 for additional salaries and expenses of the Merit Systems Protection Board. This amount is $2,333,000 less than the budget request.

The Merit Systems Protection Board is responsible for implementing the provisions of sections 1201 through 1209 of the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978. The primary responsibility of the Board as embodied in the Civil Service Reform Act is to provide due process protections from abuses of personnel practices to all Federal employees.

The amount recommended by the Committee and approved by the House is the initial level of funding requested by the administration in February in order to augment the Board's capacity to process the substantial caseload of air traffic controller appeals and to cover the increased costs associated with the normal maintenance of Board operations. Of this amount, $2,773,000 would be used to provide due process protections to the 11,000 air traffic controllers appealing their recent dismissals from the Department of Transportation, with the balance of $1,233,000 to cover the increased costs associated with services provided to the Board by the GSA and the Office of Personnel Management, such as rental of office space, the use of FTS intercity telephone lines, and the use of the OPM financial management system.

On March 18, a second supplemental budget request of $2,333,000 was submitted to the Congress for the purpose of augmenting the initial supplemental budget estimate. Although the Committee is sympathetic to the need for these additional funds, in light of the fact that only 4 months remain in the fiscal year, it believes that the $4,006,000 contained in the bill will cover the Board's increased air traffic controller appeals activities and the other costs outlined above.

Office of Special Counsel

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1982 appropriations to date	$3,694,000
1982 supplemental estimate	238,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	238,000

The Committee recommends the full budget request of $238,000 for additional funding for the Office of Special Counsel. The House did not provide this supplemental appropriation.

The Office of the Special Counsel is responsible for implementing certain provisions of section 202 of the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978 (Public Law 95–454 and 5 United States Code 1204–1208). The Office is empowered to investigate prohibited personnel practices in

Federal agencies and political activities prohibited by the Hatch Act by Federal, State, and local employees and to administratively prosecute offending employees and agencies before the Board. The Special Counsel may also transmit "whistleblower" allegations to the agency head concerned and require an agency investigation and a report thereon to the Congress and the President when found appropriate.

The supplemental appropriation recommended by the Committee will cover increased costs of the Office of the Special Counsel attributed to an increase in standard level user charges for office rent, facilities, maintenance, certain administrative expenses and a need to maintain upgraded equipment in the Office. Most if not all of these new requirements are the result of a move by the Office of the Special Counsel and the Merit Systems Protection Board to new offices at the beginning of the current fiscal year.

U.S. TAX COURT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1982 appropriations to date	$10,560,000
1982 supplemental estimate	1,530,000
House allowance	1,530,000
Committee recommendation	1,530,000

The Committee recommends a supplemental appropriation of $1,530,000 for additional salaries and expenses of the U.S. Tax Court. This amount is identical to both the budget estimate and the House allowance.

The U.S. Tax Court is an independent judicial body, the membership of which is composed of a chief judge and 18 judges. The Tax Court hears and decides cases involving Federal income, estate, and gift tax deficiencies and renders declaratory judgments regarding the qualifications for continuing qualifications of retirement plans under the provisions of Public Law 93–406, known as the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974.

The supplemental appropriation recommended by the Committee would provide for the restoration of funds reduced in the continuing resolution, thus avoiding the furlough of current Tax Court staff at a time when the Court workload is increasing at a significant rate. Without the supplemental appropriation, the Court would be required to: eliminate the three additional commissioners (special trial judges) and their staffs; cancel all trial sessions of the Court for the spring 1982 fall term; delay or abandon the purchase of new equipment needed by the clerk's office to help absorb the flood of cases being filed; and reduce staff to meet the lower funding level contained in the continuing resolution. Therefore, the Committee believes that the full supplemental budget request is justified and should be provided in this urgent supplemental appropriation bill.

CHAPTER V

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1982 appropriations to date	$28,407,000
1982 supplemental estimate	3,171,000
House allowance	3,171,000
Committee recommendation	3,171,000

The Committee recommends a supplemental appropriation of $3,171,000 for General Administration, "Salaries and expenses", bringing the total amount available for this account to $31,578,000. This additional funding is necessary to avoid significant personnel reductions in such areas as legal activities, budget and personnel, congressional and public liaison activities, the Inspector General's Office, and other general administrative offices. The Committee notes that the Department has taken a number of administrative actions over the last several months in order to reduce expenses to accommodate the funding reductions from the $33,472,000 September 1981 budget estimate.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

1982 appropriations to date	$25,000,000
1982 supplemental estimate	(1,829,000)
House allowance	(4,500,000)
Committee recommendation	(3,500,000)

The Committee recommends a supplemental appropriation of $3,500,000 to be derived by transfer from unobligated balances in the Economic Development Administration revolving fund. The amount recommended is $1,671,000 more than the program supplemental requested by EDA; however, it provides sufficient funds to obviate the need for a pay supplemental which is also requested. This appropriation is necessary in order to partially offset $4,500,000 in unbudgeted increases for space, telephones, pay and other uncontrollable costs, and to maintain employment at levels sufficient to carry out the 1982 program levels mandated by the Congress. The Committee recommendation is $1,000,000 less than the amount approved by the House due primarily to a revised estimate of severance pay costs.

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

OPERATIONS, RESEARCH, AND FACILITIES

1982 appropriations to date	$820,455,000
1982 supplemental estimate	
House allowance	2,000,000
Committee recommendation	2,000,000

The Committee recommends an additional $2,000,000 for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, "Operations, research, and facilities" appropriation. This amount will: (1) support 38 part-time weather service offices proposed for closure by the Administration; (2) fund the fruit frost advisory program; (3) preserve the eight weather service forecast offices proposed for conversion to weather service offices; and (4) provide for a feasibility study for a marine research center at Avery Point, Groton, Conn.

The Committee recommendation provides funds to continue operation of the following 38 stations through fiscal year 1982: Unalakleet and Homer, Alaska; Flagstaff, Ariz.; Bakersfield, Bishop, Mt. Shasta, Oakland, Red Bluff, Santa Maria, and Stockton, Calif.; Pueblo and Alamosa, Colo.; Ft. Myers, Fla.; Rome, Ga.; Kahului, Hawaii; Lewiston, Idaho; Cairo, Ill.; Dubuque, Iowa; Alexandria, La.; Havre, Mont.; Valentine, Nebr.; Elko, Nev.; Trenton, N.J.; Clayton and Roswell, N. Mex.; Mansfield, Ohio; Burns and Klamath Falls, Oreg.; Reading and Williamsport, Pa.; Aberdeen, S. Dak.; Milford, Utah; Lynchburg, Va.; Walla Walla, Wash.; La Crosse, Wis.; Elkins and Parkersburg, W. Va.; and Sheridan, Wyo.

While H.R. 4169 as reported by the Senate recommended that funds be provided for operation of 20 of these stations, the Administration has determined it desirable to undertake a study of the effects of discontinuing weather forecasting service in various locations throughout the Nation's forecasting network. In view of this, the closure of selected stations in fiscal year 1982 would be inconsistent with the Department of Commerce's intent to assess the operation of all existing weather offices. Pending the results of this study, the Committee supports continued operation of all 38 stations.

Because of the current plan to conduct a comprehensive study of the weather service network, the Committee is also providing funds necessary to maintain the status of the following weather service forecast offices: Juneau, Alaska; Albany, N.Y.; Portland, Maine; Lubbock, Tex.; San Juan, Puerto Rico; Milwaukee, Wis.; Cheyenne, Wyo.; and Reno, Nev.

The Committee is concerned about the lack of facilities in the Northeast presently in use for research and development on such programs as: studies of inshore migratory fish stocks; estuarine habitat research hydrography and physics of the waters of the Continental Shelf; marine finfish aquaculture research; and marine technology in support of east coast research.

The Committee considers that facilities located at Avery Point, Groton, Conn., presently owned and operated by the University of Connecticut, have both the potential and capacity to support these programs. The Committee directs that $75,000 be made available within the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's "Operations, research, and facilities" account to be used to study and make recommendations for developing Avery Point into a major marine research center.

The Committee directs the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives by June 1, 1983. This report should address the feasibility and planning for the development of a marine center at Avery Point, Groton, Conn., which will include Federal, State, academic, industry, and private involvement.

RELATED AGENCIES

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

The Committee has approved language that bars the Federal Trade Commission from using appropriated funds for the purpose of closing any of its regional offices. On April 16, 1982, the Commission announced its decision to close regional offices in Boston, Seattle, Los Angeles, and Denver by July 15, 1982. Notices of this decision were sent to affected employees and to the Congress.

The Committee notes that, in action on the fiscal year 1982 appropriation request, funds sufficient to maintain all 10 Federal Trade Commission regional offices were specifically provided (S. Rept. 97-265). The Congress restored $2,500,000 and 97 positions that had been cut from previous requests. In restoring these funds, the Committee acknowledged the sizable reduction in positions at the Federal Trade Commission from prior years and noted that this would require a reevaluation of the regional office structure. That report expressed concern that the Federal Trade Commission maintain a regional office structure—keeping at least five offices—and that the Committee expected to be kept fully informed of any final decision of the Commission relating to the regional offices.

Regrettably, the Commission has apparently interpreted the statement of the Committee as a release from the Committee's longstanding reprograming procedure requiring advance approval of actions to spend appropriated funds for activities other than those for which they have been provided. This is not the case. At the time of acting on the fiscal year 1982 appropriation act, the Committee did not believe it desirable to approve closure of regional offices prospectively. The impact of such a decision must be fully evaluated. Its effect on consumers, small business, and State and local enforcement, as well as Federal enforcement of consumer and antitrust statutes must be assessed.

However, Commission action to close these four offices by July 15 effectively preempts congressional evaluation of these issues. The Committee's action carries no additional budgetary requirement for fiscal year 1982. Funds which were appropriated to pay staff salaries and office operating expenses were to be diverted by the Commission to pay expenses associated with closing these offices. Since the Commission decision to close the regional offices is associated with its fiscal year 1983 budget request, the Committee believes it is appropriate to await final congressional action on that request and provide for a full review of the impact of the regional office closures.

International Communication Agency

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

1982 appropriations to date	$443,286,000
1982 supplemental estimate	
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	(2,100,000)

The Committee recommends a supplemental appropriation of $2,100,000 for "Salaries and expenses" to be derived by transfer from unobligated balances in the "Acquisition and construction of radio facilities" account. These funds are provided for the purpose of establishing a new program of international youth exchanges between the United States and other countries. This appropriation brings the total amount available for educational and cultural affairs activities in fiscal year 1982 to $94,897,000, including $43,000,000 for the Fulbright program and $2,500,000 for the Humphrey fellowship program.

The Committee continues to strongly support expansion of U.S. Government participation in academic exchange programs and is gratified to see ongoing discussions with leaders of other nations occurring in order to develop innovative approaches to increase the number of actual exchanges. In recent testimony before the Subcommittee on State, Justice, Commerce, the Judiciary and Related Agencies, ICA Director Wick discussed recent efforts to provide an increased number of exchanges between American teenagers and those from other countries—particularly those nations that have been traditional trading partners of the United States—and to provide for greater private participation in these activities. The funds provided by this appropriation will permit the establishment of such a program in fiscal year 1982 without offsetting reductions in any of the core exchange programs. It was and remains the Committee's intent that additional funds provided in the continuing resolution (Public Law 97-92) and available to the ICA subsequent to a March reprograming shall be used for expansion of the Fulbright and Humphrey academic exchanges and restoration of the core private sector organizations.

A new program to provide teenage exchanges can be funded through this appropriation. However, it is the expectation of the Committee that any new program shall not be limited to participation between our traditional trading partners and the United States. This program should be developed with an eye toward bringing together our people with those from the emerging nations as well as strengthening our ties to old friends.

Academic exchanges constitute an effective investment in future economic and political relations between the United States and other nations. The Committee believes that a concentrated effort must be made to develop greater links to those in the third world to begin new dialogs, expand communication, and establish a foundation for mutual understanding. Therefore, the Committee anticipates that any new program to exchange students shall provide for expansion to the third world and that the ICA shall keep the Appropriations Committees closely informed of its progress to meet this directive. In addition, the Committee intends that the youth exchange program be separately identified within the total funds available for academic programs.

ACQUISITION AND CONSTRUCTION OF RADIO FACILITIES

The bill includes language authorizing funds made available for fiscal year 1982 to be used for the lease of real property for periods of up to 25 years in Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, and Europe.

The International Communication Agency's basic authorizing legislation (Public Law 80–402) requires specific language in an appropriation act before leases in excess of 10 years can be effected. Since leasing authority was omitted from the pertinent language for the International Communication Agency in the continuing resolution (Public Law 97–92), the agency cannot renew existing contracts nor can it proceed to enter new contracts to augment the Voice of America's broadcast capability and enjoy savings and stability associated with long-term leases. Enactment of this language will permit the Voice of America to proceed with current plans to lease land and construct new shortwave facilities in Asia (Sri Lanka) and Africa (Botswana). In addition, it will permit renewal of leases in Greece and Germany and will allow the Voice of America to proceed expeditiously with its recently announced plans to build new transmission facilities in the Caribbean.

CHAPTER VI

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOOD AND NUTRITION SERVICE

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM

1982 appropriations to date	$10,293,384,000
1982 supplemental estimate	1,006,616,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	1,006,616,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,006,616,000 for the food stamp program. This is the same amount requested by the Administration.

Due to the uncertainty surrounding the funding needs for the food stamp program resulting from major changes made in it by the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981, the Agriculture, Rural Development, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act for fiscal year 1982 (P.L. 97–103) only provided a sufficient appropriation to fund the program through July, 1982.

Current law directs that if the Secretary of Agriculture determines that the appropriated funds will be insufficient to fully fund the program, the Secretary shall direct States to reduce the value of food stamp benefits by a sufficient amount to make the available funds last. This process will be initiated in the near future should the requested funds not be forthcoming. It has continually been the intent of the Committee that the program be fully funded in fiscal year 1982. The Committee believes that to delay the supplemental further could potentially result in confusion amongst the States and program participants.

The Committee did not act upon legislative language requested by the Administration which would substantially alter current benefit levels. The Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry is currently considering the reauthorization of the food stamp program. In light of this, the Committee believes inclusion of legislative language at this time would be premature and inappropriate.

The Committee wishes to reiterate that the funding level provided assumes unemployment levels consistent with the Administration's budget assumptions. The Committee continues to believe it would be unjust for program recipients to suffer benefit reductions due to inaccurate projections of program costs. Therefore, no action should be taken by the Administration to reduce benefit levels in accordance with section 18(b) of the Food Stamp Act without the Congress being given ample opportunity to consider required supplemental funding.

CHAPTER VII

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

CORPS OF ENGINEERS—CIVIL

FLOOD CONTROL AND COASTAL EMERGENCIES

1982 appropriations to date	
1982 supplemental estimate	
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	$40,000,000

A supplemental appropriation of $40,000,000 is recommended by the Committee.

This appropriation item is required to finance flood emergency preparation, flood fighting and rescue operations, and repair of flood control and shore protection works.

At the present time, identified requirements exceed the funds available in the emergency fund. Significant resources were used to respond to flood and emergencies in the Pacific Northwest, California, Missouri, and more recent major flood emergencies in Ohio, Illinois, and Michigan. This supplemental appropriation would provide funds for emergency operations, preparedness, repairs, and rehabilitation of flood control works necessitated by these floods. The Committee recommendation also includes $20,000,000 to replenish the emergency fund.

The Committee is concerned with the existing conditions in the Cowlitz River Basin, Washington, which were brought about by the Mount St. Helen's eruption of May 1980 and subsequent eruptions. Therefore, the Committee directs the Corps of Engineers to implement and maintain by dredging and other means needed flood control measures and features on the Cowlitz and Toutle Rivers. An amount of $18,000,000 in Public Law 84–99 emergency funds is provided for these purposes.

TITLE II

GENERAL PROVISIONS

STRENGTHENING DEVELOPING INSTITUTIONS

The Committee recommends agreeing with House bill language, in section 201, which directs the Department of Education to allow the College for Human Services to compete for title III developing institutions funding. This amendment does not award any funds. The College for Human Services serves primarily CETA trainees and uses almost exclusively CETA funds for this purpose. The Department bases eligibility for title III grants in large part on the number of Pell grant recipients in a school. Since the College for Human Services has no Pell grant recipients, it has been judged ineligible to compete for a title III grant.

The conference report of the Education Amendments of 1980 specifically mentions the unique characteristics and situation of the College for Human Services. Despite this legislative history, and the fact that the College serves a disadvantaged population, the Department of Education has refused to permit the College for Human Services to compete for a developing institutions grant. This amendment clarifies congressional intent in this matter, and directs the Department to allow the college to compete for title III funding.

RESTRICTIONS ON FUNDING FOR THE PLO, SWAPO AND CUBA

Section 203 prohibits any of the funding provided under "International organizations and programs" in the fiscal year 1982 Foreign Assistance Appropriations Act from being used for any programs for the Palestine Liberation Organization, the South West Africa Peoples Organization and Cuba. The language is nearly identical to that carried in the law for fiscal years 1980 and 1981, and except for a technical change and the addition of SWAPO, is the same as the House language.

JURISDICTION OVER SAND AND GRAVEL INSPECTIONS

The Committee has accepted language (section 204) added by the House which restores to the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) jurisdiction for inspections of surface stone, sand, and gravel operations, as well as surface construction activities. The continuing resolution (Public Law 97–92) currently in effect had transferred this jurisdiction to the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA).

DECLARATION OF POLISH DEFAULT

Section 205 provides that the Polish People's Republic must be declared in default before payments are made by the U.S. Government for loans owed by Poland. These payments can no longer occur unless Poland is declared in default or unless the President certifies to the Congress that such payment is in the national security interest of the United States.

The Committee believes that it is a violation of U.S. Government regulations to make payments on loan guarantees without a declaration of default, and, more importantly, that the Soviet-backed imposition of martial law in Poland should be countered by a cutoff of credit to the military regime now running the Polish Government.

REPEAL OF BALANCED BUDGET PROVISION

Section 205 of the House passed bill would repeal section 7 of Public Law 95–435 which stipulates that, beginning with fiscal year 1981, the Federal budget shall be balanced. The Committee believes that this repeal provision is extraneous to the purposes of this supplemental appropriations bill and therefore recommends its deletion.

PRIMARY CARE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

The Committee has agreed to bill language (section 206) to assure that projects in rural areas may continue to be funded under the primary care research and development program.

The P.C.R. & D. program tests innovative ways to overcome barriers to providing basic health services to medically underserved areas. Historically, most P.C.R. & D. projects have been designed to address problems in rural areas. The program supported 39 projects in fiscal 1981 at a cost of $3,422,000. For fiscal 1982, $1,920,000 was appropriated with the money to be used to continue 14 of these projects in a final year of activity. The Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1981 extended the program until the end of the current fiscal year.

However, in acting on the extension through the Reconciliation Act, Congress provided funding only for projects in urban areas of which the Committee is advised there is but one. The authority for funding the more numerous rural projects inadvertently was omitted.

In a joint December 21, 1981 letter to the Secretary of Health and Human Services, the chairmen and ranking minority members of the Senate Committee on Labor and Human Resources and the House Subcommittee on Health and the Environment, which have jurisdiction over the P.C.R. & D. program, stated it was not congressional intent to restrict funding only to urbanized areas. They indicated plans to introduce technical amendments specifying that appropriations available under the program would be "for projects serving both rural and urban areas."

In a March 23, 1982, reply to the Members of Congress, the Secretary stated he is advised by his counsel "that there is no legal basis for making grant awards to rural P.C.R. & D. projects prior to the enactment of the technical amendments."

The Committee takes note of these clarifying views, and it is clear that corrective legislation is urgently needed to deal with Reconciliation's omission. The reason for this urgency is to avoid disruption of continuing projects, most or all of which are scheduled for refunding decisions before the end of June of this year.

The language agreed to by the Committee will help to prevent unnecessary disruption of the program and will make clear that the $1,920,000 shall be available for projects in rural or urban areas, or both. This will give the Department the flexibility it requires to fund those rural projects continuing into a final year of activity.

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT SERVICES/UNIVERSITY AFFILIATED FACILITIES

The Committee has agreed to bill language (section 207) which would prevent the Department of Health and Human Services from unilaterally terminating nearly one-half of the existing university affiliated facility (UAF) projects funded under the development disabilities account. UAF's conduct research and provide recreational and training services for developmentally disabled persons such as the mentally retarded.

This provision clarifies the intent of language in the continuing resolution which appropriated $7,200,000 for the UAF's. No additional funds are required. The matter is urgent because the projects come up for renewal at the end of June 1982.

The recommended language would prevent the Department of Health and Human Services from altering requirements for UAF's at the very end of a funding cycle, preventing abrupt termination of projects that meet existing standards. Nevertheless, the language allows the Department to continue revising standards for fiscal year 1983 providing it follows the normal Federal Register process, thereby minimizing disruptions of services.

The Committee notes the administration has proposed block grant consolidation in fiscal 1983 to replace the existing categorical funding of university affiliated facilities under the Developmental Disabilities Act. The bill language recommended in this urgent supplemental does not prejudge the consolidation proposal to be subsequently considered by Congress.

STUDENT FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

The Committee has added language in sections 208 and 209 to provide that in allocating funding for the so-called campus-based student aid programs, the Department should ratably reduce awards from the fiscal 1981 level so that the burden of any budget cuts might be shared equally by all.

The campus-based programs are the national direct student loan (NDSL) program, funded at $178,560,000 in fiscal 1981; the supplemental educational opportunity grant (SEOG) program, funded at $278,000,000; and the college work-study program funded at $528,000,000. Each of these programs is receiving less money in fiscal 1982 than it did in fiscal 1981. As a result, a series of complicated triggers and hold-harmless provisions in the authorizing statute govern the allocation of these funds in fiscal 1982, and would result in certain States receiving very severe cuts, while other States would be reduced very little.

To compensate for the inequities that would result, the Committee proposes bill language to ratably reduce the allocation which each State receives based on the amount which the State received in fiscal 1981. The Committee is adding this language specifically for the SEOG and college work-study programs, since ratable reduction is already in effect for the NDSL program. This provision will insure fairness in the allocation process and will permit States and participating institutions to know how much money they may expect to receive for the coming school year.

This is the second fiscal year that the Committee has been required to add bill language requiring ratable reduction in the campus-based student aid programs. The Committee urges the appropriate legislative committees to enact changes in the authorizing statutes for these programs to simplify the allocation procedure, and eliminate the need for the Appropriations Committee to add similar language to funding bills each year.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION

The Committee has agreed in section 210 to bill language to assure the completion of the 5-year contracts and grant agreements entered into between the Department of Education and the regional educational laboratories and centers.

The Committee believes this action to be necessary to clarify the intent of the Congress in assuring that grants and contracts entered into under long-term institutional agreements are carried out for the full 5-year term of the grant agreement or contract. The Committee understands that the Government entered into these long-term special institutional agreements and expects to see that such terms and conditions are honored.

The Committee also recognizes that at the end of the 5-year agreements, the Department of Education shall award future grants or contracts for labs and centers solely in accordance with governmentwide competitive bidding procedures including peer review involving scholars and State and local educators to insure the quality and relevance of the work proposed.

SMALL WATERSHED PROJECTS

The Committee notes in section 211 that the USDA Soil Conservation Service has not begun the construction of any new small watershed projects this fiscal year despite the provision of funds for this purpose and specific congressional guidance that some new projects be initiated in fiscal year 1982. The Committee has, therefore, provided specific bill language requiring 15 new project starts to insure that the Service will carry out the intent of Congress. A sufficient level of unobligated fiscal year 1982 funds remains available to carry out this directive.

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

INDUSTRIAL REVENUE BONDS

The Committee recommends a new provision (section 212) which amends section 112 of the Third Continuing Resolution (Public Law 97–92). Section 112 prevented the enforcement of Internal Revenue Service Revenue Ruling 81–216 issued on August 24, 1981. Ruling 81–216 and the subsequent proposed Income Tax Regulation 1.103–7 prohibited the pooling of industrial development bonds (IBD's). By adopting section 112, Congress affirmed its support of the IDB program and indicated its conviction that pooling is a proper method of issuance.

Ruling 81–216 was made effective by the IRS immediately upon its issuance. Many bonds in the process of being issued were thus caught with no transitional relief, despite the fact that substantial prior financial commitment had been made. Under proposed regulation 1.103–7 provision was made for transitional relief for these projects, but this relief was suspended following passage of the Third Continuing Resolution.

The IRS suspended this transitional relief under a very narrow interpretation of section 112 which asserted that a prohibition against using funds to enforce a regulation also entailed a prohibition against using funds to grant exemptions from that regulation. The recommended provision clarifies this situation. It specifically permits the use of funds to enforce that portion of the proposed regulation, 1.103–7(b)(6)(ii), which provides for transitional relief. The prohibition against the use of funds to enforce other parts of the proposed regulation remain intact.

The recommended provision also contains a sense of the Congress resolution emphasizing the point that transitional relief should be granted to those projects which meet the criteria for exemption under proposed Income Tax Regulation section 1.103–7(b)(6)(ii).

IMET PROGRAM FOR BRAZIL

The Committee recommends a new provision (section 213) relating to the reinstatement of the International Military Education and Training Program a top priority item needed to further the overall U.S. policy goals with Brazil. Relations with Brazil have been traditionally friendly, although those relations have been estranged over the last several years. The Committee believes that we must strengthen military cooperation with Brazil, especially in consideration of the importance of the South Atlantic for shipment of crucial supplies of petroleum to the U.S., Brazil, and Europe.

Sections 669 and 670 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 inhibit reinstituting the IMET Program for Brazil and continue to inhibit our relationship. The Committee believes that the prohibition should be relaxed sufficiently to enable the U.S. Government to take this important initiative. A modest IMET program for Brazil will enable the

United States to reciprocate for the cost-free training the Brazilian military institutions now provide to the U.S. military. It will also enable Brazil to purchase additional training opportunities on an incremental cost basis.

CLASSIFICATION OF POTASH MINES

The Committee has included language (section 214), recommended in the regular Labor-HHS-Education appropriations bill, and enacted into law on the continuing resolution for fiscal 1982 (Public Law 97-92), pertaining to classification of mines in the potash industry. It is necessary to repeat this language, in order to avoid having it unintentionally nullified by another proviso concerning the Mine Safety and Health Administration initiated by the House in the urgent supplemental. The bill language is intended to prevent classification of a mine in the potash industry as gassy based upon air samples containing concentrations of methane gas, unless such classification procedure has been adopted through formal rulemaking on or after November 5, 1981.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE COMMISSIONED CORPS

The Committee directs that no further action (section 215) be taken to further restrict the staff levels of the Public Health Service Commissioned Corps. The Committee believes that specific staffing decisions regarding the corps should be made in the Department of Health and Human Services based on program rationale.

Controlling use of the corps by restricting corps accessions, through apportionment, is unnecessary because sufficient controls over staff levels for the corps already exist. It would be inefficient to arbitrarily fail to refill vacant corps slots and would lead to an unnecessary deterioration in services provided by the corps to those served by corps-staffed agencies such as the Indian Health Service, the Epidemic Intelligence Service of the Centers for Disease Control, the National Institutes of Health, the Food and Drug Administration, the Coast Guard, and other agencies served by corps health professionals.

The Committee concurs with the position of the Department of Health and Human Services to retain the corps based on the study provided to the Office of Management and Budget on August 26, 1981. The Committee directs that within overall budget restraints, no actions be taken to specifically restrict further, the size and use of the corps, to prohibit accessions to the corps in particular health professions or to otherwise hamper efforts to carry out the mission of the corps.

FORESTRY RESEARCH

The Committee recommends a new general provision (section 216) which provides $1,000,000, out of funds already appropriated, for research on the cyclo-crane by the USDA Forest Service. This new technology employs a lighter-than-air heavy lift vehicle in logging operations.

SUBSTANTIATION OF MEMBERS' LIVING EXPENSES

The Committee recommends a new general provision (section 217) which requires the substantiation of living expenses away from home of Members of Congress which are claimed as deductions for Federal income tax purposes.

COMPLIANCE WITH RULE XVI, PARAGRAPH 7

Paragraph 7 of Rule XVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate requires the Committee on Appropriations to "identify with particularity each recommended amendment which proposes an item of appropriation which is not made to carry out the provisions of an existing law, a treaty stipulation, or an act or resolution previously passed by the Senate during that session."

The following item is identified pursuant to this paragraph.

"Chapter III—Department of Transportation, Federal-Aid Highway program. Section 3(a) of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1981 is amended by striking the period at the end of the first sentence and by inserting the following: 'plus, (a) an additional amount not to exceed $53,000,000 in obligation authority which the Secretary shall allocate to the States in order to increase such total obligation limitation, so that the reduction of any State's final obligation limitation is held to 15 per centum of the tentative limitation issued by the Secretary on October 1, 1981; and (b) an additional amount not to exceed $19,000,000 in obligation authority to carry out section 310(d)(3) of Public Law 97-102.' "

BUDGETARY IMPACT OF H.R. 5922

PREPARED BY THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE PURSUANT TO SEC. 308(a), PUBLIC LAW 93-344

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget authority		Outlays	
	Amount remaining	Amount in bill	Amount remaining	Amount in bill
Comparison of amounts in the bill with the amount remaining in the revised Second Budget Resolution[1]		-1,245		1,872
Scoring impact	6,120	-2,565	2,116	1,374
Projections of outlays associated with budget authority recommended in the bill:				
1982				1,872
1983				1,272
1984				1,043
1985				815
1986 and future years				-6,410
Financial assistance to State and local governments for 1982 in the bill		-4,796		108

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[1] Based on S. Con. Res. 92, revised fiscal year 1982 budget as reported May 10. However, if the Senate has not adopted this revised budget, H.R. 5922 as reported would be within the existing resolution (S. Con. Res. 50, adopted December 10. 1982) in budget authority by $15.867 million and in outlays by $412 million.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL

[Amounts in dollars]

	Fiscal year 1982 enacted	Supplemental request	House bill	Senate committee recommendation	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)	
					Supplemental request	House bill
TITLE I						
CHAPTER I						
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR						
Employment and Training Administration						
Program administration (by transfer)..................	(74,106,000)	(8,742,000)	(8,742,000)	(8,742,000)	---	---
Community Services Employment for Older Americans.....	66,528,000	---	---	210,572,000	+210,572,000	+210,572,000
Employment Standards Administration						
Salaries and expenses (by transfer)..................	(148,970,000)	(4,259,000)	(4,259,000)	(4,259,000)	---	---
Bureau of Labor Statistics						
Salaries and expenses (by transfer)..................	(103,946,000)	(5,623,000)	(5,623,000)	(5,623,000)	---	---
Total, Department of Labor (by transfer)........		(18,624,000)	(18,624,000)	(18,624,000)	---	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL—Continued

[Amounts in dollars]

	Fiscal year 1982 enacted	Supplemental request	House bill	Senate committee recommendation	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)	
					Supplemental request	House bill
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES						
Health Services Administration						
Maternal and Child Health Programs:						
Maternal and Child Health Block Grant	347,520,000	---	---	24,480,000	+24,480,000	+24,480,000
University Affiliated Facilities	---	---	---	3,500,000	+3,500,000	+3,500,000
Community health centers	246,337,000	---	---	35,600,000	+35,600,000	+35,600,000
Health Resources Administration						
Nursing research grants	2,400,000	---	---	1,000,000	+1,000,000	+1,000,000
Assistant Secretary for Human Development Services						
Work incentives	245,760,000	---	76,842,000	---	---	-76,842,000
Office of Inspector General (by transfer)	(66,313,000)	---	(13,941,000)	(13,941,000)	(+13,941,000)	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL—Continued

[Amounts in dollars]

	Fiscal year 1982 enacted	Supplemental request	House bill	Senate committee recommendation	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)	
					Supplemental request	House bill
Social Security Administration						
Refugee and entrant assistance..........................	650,517,000	---	23,340,000	---	---	-23,340,000
Total, Department of Health and Human Services..		---	100,182,000	64,580,000	+64,580,000	-35,602,000
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION						
Student loan insurance................................	1,773,846,000	978,166,000	1,300,000,000	1,300,000,000	+321,834,000	---
Departmental Management						
Program administration................................	216,624,000	6,550,000	4,650,000	6,550,000	---	+1,900,000
Total, Department of Education..................		984,716,000	1,304,650,000	1,306,550,000	+321,834,000	+1,900,000
RELATED AGENCIES						
Howard University.....................................	139,392,000	5,808,000	5,808,000	---	-5,808,000	-5,808,000
Action (Operating expenses - Domestic programs).......	128,239,000	---	2,000,000	2,000,000	+2,000,000	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL—Continued

[Amounts in dollars]

	Fiscal year 1982 enacted	Supplemental request	House bill	Senate committee recommendation	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)	
					Supplemental request	House bill
President's Commission for the study of Ethical problems in Medicine, salaries and expenses	1,440,000	309,000	---	309,000	---	+309,000
Corporation for Public Broadcasting:						
FY 1984 (advanced in FY 1982)	(105,600,000)	---	---	(24,400,000)	(+24,400,000)	(+24,400,000)
CHAPTER II						
DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT						
Annual contributions for assisted housing (rescission of contract authority)	17,373,528,040	-5,999,789,165	-100,000,000	-5,985,124,165	+14,665,000	-5,885,124,165
(Limitation for annual contract authority)	(897,177,848)	(-178,003,321)	(-4,350,000)	(-225,071,321)	(-47,068,000)	(-220,721,321)
Low-rent public housing - loans and other expenses (by transfer)	---	(1,400,000,000)	(1,400,000,000)	---	(-1,400,000,000)	(-1,400,000,000)
Payment for low-income housing projects	---	---	---	(254,400,000)	(+254,400,000)	(+254,400,000)
Rent Supplemental:						
Supplemental rescission	-1,037,000,000	-1,750,480,000	---	-1,579,480,000	+171,000,000	-1,579,480,000
Rescission of contract authority	(-30,500,000)	(-3,340,000)	---	(-3,340,000)	---	(-3,340,000)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL—Continued

[Amounts in dollars]

	Fiscal year 1982 enacted	Supplemental request	House bill	Senate committee recommendation	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)	
					Supplemental request	House bill
Government National Mortgage Association - Special assistance functions fund	1,973,000,000	---	1,000,000,000	---	---	-1,000,000,000
Housing production assistance payments	---	---	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000	+1,000,000,000	---
Total, Department of Housing and Urban Development		-7,750,269,165	1,900,000,000	-6,564,604,165	+1,185,665,000	-8,464,604,165
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY						
Construction grants	---	2,400,000,000	2,400,000,000	2,400,000,000	---	---
CHAPTER III						
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION						
Coast Guard						
Operating expenses	1,356,355,927	30,500,000	48,000,000	48,000,000	+17,500,000	---
Acquisition construction and Improvements (effect of new deferral)	---	---	---	(216,520,000)	(+216,520,000)	(+216,520,000)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL—Continued

[Amounts in dollars]

	Fiscal year 1982 enacted	Supplemental request	House bill	Senate committee recommendation	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)	
					Supplemental request	House bill
Federal Highway Administration						
Interstate transfer grants - highways.................	288,000,000	---	12,150,000	---	---	-12,150,000
Federal Aid Highways (limitation on obligations)......	---	---	---	(72,000,000)	(+72,000,000)	(+72,000,000)
Total, Department of Transportation.............		30,500,000	60,150,000	48,000,000	+17,500,000	-12,150,000
CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD						
Payments to air carriers...............................	65,900,000	28,400,000	---	28,400,000	---	+28,400,000
INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION						
Payments for directed rail services....................	10,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	---	---
CHAPTER IV						
DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY						
Bureau of Government Financial Operations.............	147,672,960	81,604,000	81,604,000	81,604,000	---	---
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms...............	115,654,080	23,825,000	15,740,000	23,825,000	---	+8,085,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL—Continued

[Amounts in dollars]

	Fiscal year 1982 enacted	Supplemental request	House bill	Senate committee recommendation	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)	
					Supplemental request	House bill
United States Customs Service	493,753,000	6,865,000	3,433,000	14,865,000	+8,000,000	+11,432,000
United States Secret Service	179,224,000	---	---	2,700,000	+2,700,000	+2,700,000
Total, Department of the Treasury		112,294,000	100,777,000	122,994,000	+10,700,000	+22,217,000
UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE						
Payment to the Postal Service fund	834,470,400	---	---	60,000,000	+60,000,000	+60,000,000
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION						
National Archives and Records Services:						
Operating expenses	76,122,240	---	---	9,900,000	+9,900,000	+9,900,000
Office of the Inspector General	17,006,000	---	---	500,000	+500,000	+500,000
MERIT SYSTEMS PROTECTION BOARD						
Salaries and expenses	12,703,680	6,339,000	4,006,000	4,006,000	-2,333,000	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL—Continued

[Amounts in dollars]

	Fiscal year 1982 enacted	Supplemental request	House bill	Senate committee recommendation	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)	
					Supplemental request	House bill
OFFICE OF SPECIAL COUNSEL						
Salaries and expenses..................................	3,694,080	238,000	---	238,000	---	+238,000
U.S. TAX COURT						
Salaries and expenses..................................	10,560,000	1,530,000	1,530,000	1,530,000	---	---
CHAPTER V						
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE						
General Administration						
Salaries and expenses..................................	28,407,000	3,171,000	3,171,000	3,171,000	---	---
Economic Development Administration						
Salaries and expenses (by transfer)....................	25,000,000	(2,800,000)	(4,500,000)	(3,500,000)	(+700,000)	(-1,000,000)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL—Continued

[Amounts in dollars]

	Fiscal year 1982 enacted	Supplemental request	House bill	Senate committee recommendation	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)	
					Supplemental request	House bill
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration						
Operations, research and facilities..................	820,455,000	---	2,000,000	2,000,000	+2,000,000	---
Total, Department of Commerce..................		3,171,000	5,171,000	5,171,000	+2,000,000	---
INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS AGENCY						
Salaries and expenses (by transfer)..................	443,286,000	---	---	(2,100,000)	(+2,100,000)	(+2,100,000)
CHAPTER VI						
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE						
Food and Nutrition Service						
Food stamp program..................................	10,293,384,000	1,006,616,000	---	1,006,616,000	---	+1,006,616,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL—Continued

[Amounts in dollars]

	Fiscal year 1982 enacted	Supplemental request	House bill	Senate committee recommendation	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)	
					Supplemental request	House bill
CHAPTER VII						
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE-CIVIL						
Department of the Army						
Corps of Engineers, Flood Control and Costal Emergencies	---	---	---	40,000,000	+40,000,000	+40,000,000
Total:						
New budget (obligational) authority		-3,162,348,165	5,892,274,000	-1,245,238,165	+1,917,110,000	-7,137,512,165
(by transfer)		(1,421,424,000)	(1,437,065,000)	(38,165,000)	(-1,383,259,000)	(-1,398,900,000)